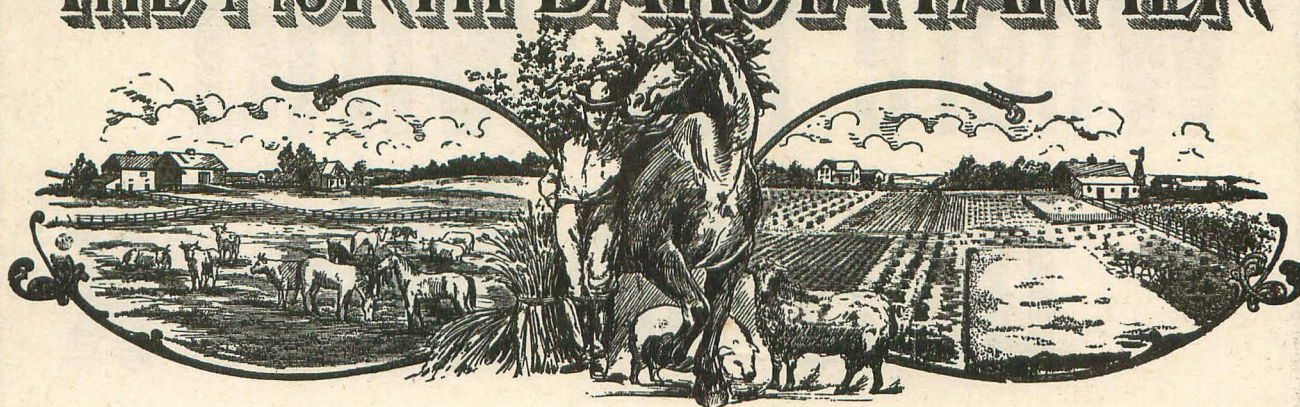


THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER



"THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER FOR NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS"

Vol. 17, No. 9

Lisbon, North Dakota, March 15, 1916

50 Cents A Year



SHEEP ON THE RANGE

"Bear in mind that we have the weeds and waste grain with us every fall. It is ideal feed for sheep and they need nothing in addition except a herdsman, in case your land is not fenced for sheep."

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Where the Wind Does the Work

TO WHOM IT MAY BE OF INTEREST:

The Windmill Electric Plant which we purchased from Mr. George Manikowske and which he installed in the month of February, 1915, has been running now within a few days of a year and every unit of the plant has as yet proved a perfect success and I think if there were any flaws or errors in the plant I should surely have come in contact with some of them. Its main fuel is the wind with a little distilled water for the batteries. We oil the generator and idler once a week; the wheel running on a large pair of Timken Roller Bearings needs but very little oil.

The generator which we have is a $1\frac{1}{4}$ K. W. and gives a flow of thirty amperes at fifty volts; but the wheel has power in almost any kind of wind we have to drive a generator of at least two kilowatts. Still the one which we have, if we had a storage battery large enough, would light two or three farms as large as ours. The switchboard is practically automatic, having an automatic regulator holding the voltage on the lights at 32 volts.

We have the Edison Storage Battery, being a 36 volt 225 ampere hour battery, which has furnished us lights and current to pump water into the pressure tank also to run cream separator, electric iron and vacuum sweeper. We are more than pleased with the plant and also the careful attention of Mr. George Manikowske in connection with the welfare of the plant.

We wish you the advantage of an Electric Light Plant generated by the wind and Mr. George Manikowske the success of selling you the same as he has the first and as yet the only successful Electric Windmill on the market.

Giving you my best regards, I remain

JOHN L. WILLIAMS,
R. No. 1, Cleveland, N. D.

OUR ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION

is a certificate of deposit for the full amount of your investment until you are fully satisfied that your plant is worth every cent you have paid for it.

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will give you light and power for
AN ENTIRE YEAR

"WIND ELECTRIC"

MEANS

ECONOMY, SERVICE, GENERAL SATISFACTION

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THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER

Vol. 17, No. 9

LISBON N. D., MARCH 15, 1916

50 Cents a Year

Co-operative Marketing

By John H. Worst, Fargo, N. D.

AS between co-operative and individual methods of marketing the conclusions are all on the side of the former method. It is estimated that farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations will transact this year a total business amounting to more than \$1,400,000,000.

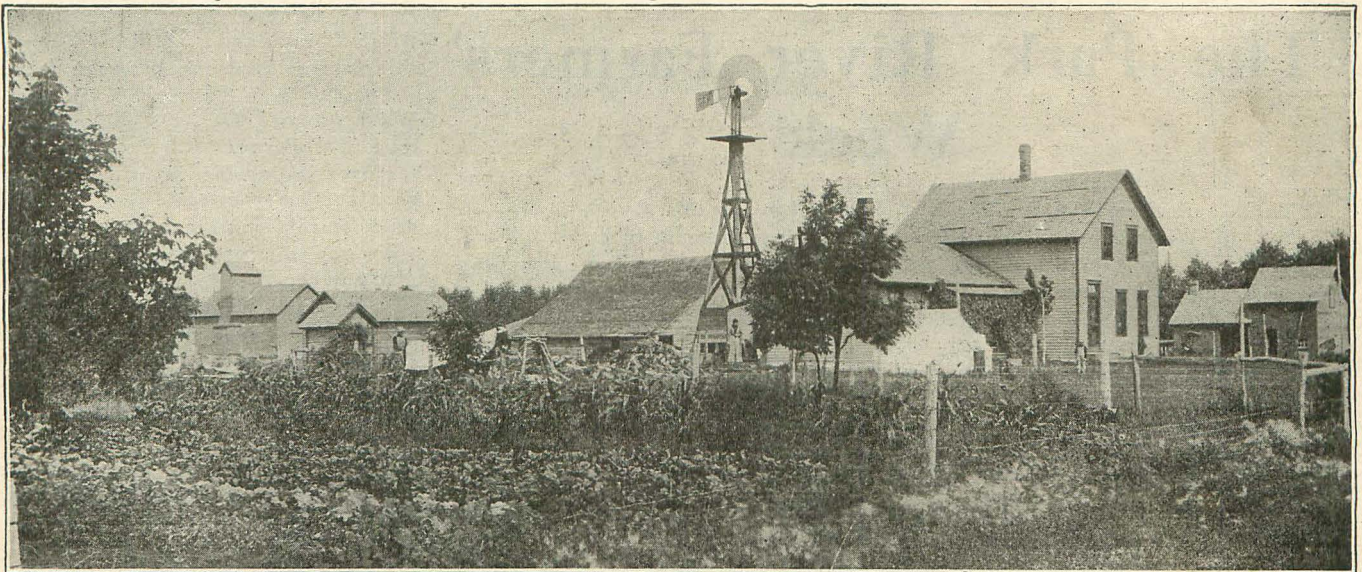
Prevalent, therefore, as co-operation seems to be, yet it is not on a suffi-

system, instead of blind chance and rank injustice, governed the marketing business.

One of the important factors in this business is to inform producers of farm crops, especially of perishable products, what the general and special markets demand as to quantity and quality. For as long as the work is carried on individually there can be no system, and success will depend more

flour in farmer-owned mills, should be fed to livestock within the state, and the beef, pork and mutton prepared for consumption in a farmer-owned and controlled packing plant, or the milk that is produced converted into butter and cheese in co-operative creameries.

It is not expected, however, that farmers will actually become millers or butchers, but neither do the capital-



"Many farmers consider a garden too bothersome and trifling. However, the greatest value of the garden lies not in the money saving but in better health and in the increased enjoyment of life through a greater variety of better food."

ciently business basis to insure the best results, nor is it sufficiently general to meet the demands of some of the most important products of the soil. In other words co-operation is still in its beginnings and confined mostly to perishable products, such as fruits, garden vegetables, etc.

The Federal Office of Markets is giving close study, however, to the marketing problem, especially to the needs of cities and methods of distribution that will **distribute** instead of glut certain markets. There should be a general outlet for farm products without glutting the market in certain cities while others are destitute of the products that are sufficiently abundant to supply all, at a reasonable price to consumers as well as at a fair profit to producers, provided some equitable

upon good luck than upon intelligent management. Only by thoro organization and diffusion of exact information, therefore, can production be adapted to meet market requirements.

It is estimated that the annual waste of food products is in excess of \$300,000,000. Such prodigality is a sin that cries to Heaven and hurts both producer and consumer. But what can individuals do, acting independently, to stop this enormous leak?

Moreover, the by-products, which contribute so largely to make up the sum total of this waste, should all be turned into profit. This can only be accomplished by means of co-operation, and that in a large way. Every pound of bran, shorts and dockage, after the state grown wheat is converted into

ists who operate such plants perform such offices. They simply employ experts to do the work under their directions, which farmers can do as well as capitalists, when once they learn to work together.

So far as capital is concerned the farmers are losing every year enough to build mills to grind their wheat, and packing plants to cure their meat—a loss they will continue to sustain until they manage the profitable as well as the precarious end of their business.

If half the energy were exercised constructively for the practical manufacture and distribution of **farm** products that is given to cussing those who take the big end of the farmers' profits, simply because they are permitted to do so, some tangible benefits

would long since have accrued to the farmer.

It is estimated that wheat, for instance, on account of under-grading, over-dockage and other unnecessary and unfair tolls that are exacted, brings the farmer an average of ten cents per bushel less than the market warrants. Some place the loss higher than ten cents per bushel. Now, since the farmer insists that he is being mulcted out of ten cents per bushel, if he will put up ten cents a bushel on all the wheat exported for one year, which in North Dakota averages 100,000,000 bushels, it will produce a capital fund of \$10,000,000 with which to build terminal elevators, flour mills and packing plants galore and thus put him in position to manage the business of agriculture—both as regards production and distribution. Two or three years at most would create a fund that would put the grain and livestock interests

of the commonwealth on an absolutely independent basis and also make close neighbors of the producer and consumer. This arrangement would benefit both producer and consumer and injure only a class of middlemen and speculators that can well be dispensed with.

Under a plan such as this the farmers have everything to gain, for if they refuse or neglect to take advantage of some such co-operative arrangement they lose the ten cents per bushel they complain of, not for one or two years, but every year.

But in order to consummate any co-operative plan that involves such tremendous interests the farmers must come together, work together and stick together. This they can do if they will. For not co-operating they have already paid a heavy penalty with even worse conditions in store for them.

The Park River Farmers' Week

The Agricultural and Training School of Walsh County, located at Park River, has established in place of a Farmers' Institute, or Farmers' Week, a Short Course for Grown People. This lasts one week and includes the farmers' institute idea among a number of other things.

"People used to call up every day," said a member of the faculty, "to ask 'whether there was anything for women today.' Village people used to hesitate to come, for fear they might 'intrude on the farmers.' This year we heard nothing of this kind. It was a course for grown people, with no distinction as to class, sex, or occupation."

There was no "Ladies' Program," billed as such. There are, of course, lessons and lectures in home economics and these were mostly attended by women, tho men sometimes come in. The lectures of the regular, better-farming, alfalfa type, attract almost as many women as men. Most of the course is of general interest to the community in which the course is held.

Aside from agriculture and home-making courses, the most important topic of the week was that of Public Health. This year, a Better Babies Contest served as a practical lesson in infant hygiene. Mrs. Bertha Lee Broyles, secretary of the school, acted as superintendent of this contest. Preparations for it were begun early in

December and this was none too early for the vast amount of detail and correspondence required. A committee was formed of representative women of the community, who visited mothers and explained the contest to them. The local physicians gave their services, and two more were supplied by the State University. On Saturday before the course, Mrs. Broyles conducted a rehearsal with physicians, dentists, nurses and ushers present. Booths were constructed, equipment collected, transportation solicited for mothers and babies. At the appointed time on January 27, the roads were drifted high with snow, the train was three hours late and only twenty-seven babies appeared. The contest, however, admirably filled its purpose, impressing the public that there is such a thing as infant hygiene and that it is of the utmost importance. The public was of course not admitted to the examination rooms, but they saw the Health Exhibit, heard the lectures and explanations and saw the medals awarded to the highest scoring babies.

Each member of the faculty makes careful preparation for the Short Course. In fact the correspondence for each Short Course covers a year's time. As soon as one is over, memoranda are jotted down and filed for the next one.

W. A. Broyles the head of the school appeared with an illustrated

lecture on "Weeds" and one on "Plant Diseases," also a demonstration lecture on Seed Inspection. The slides for these lectures were made by Mr. Broyles and were hand-colored. F. A. McGray lectured on "Horses" and gave a striking demonstration of chemical applications, called Everyday Miracles. Miss Irene Gibson had large and interested classes in Home Economics. With the help of a staff of girls, she showed at one time the process of baking half a dozen kinds of bread, instead of only one kind. Paul Carpenter brought an auto engine into the room and gave practical talks on its structure and use, answering numerous questions. H. A. Porter read a paper and conducted a class-room demonstration. Miss Irene Farup arranged the musical program of the week. Miss Nora Walsted appeared several times in lectures and she directed the play "Back to the Farm" which was given twice during the week to crowded houses. Mrs. Broyles, being in charge of the Better Babies Contest and a multitude of other things was scheduled to speak only once.

Tuesday was Farmers' Club day. Walsh County has a County Association of Farmers' Clubs, they have the organization idea up there, and a good number of delegates got thru the drifts to this meeting to talk co-operation and compare experiences.

A number of brilliant speakers from outside helped make the Short Course one worthy of the attention of Grown People. President Worst made his official visit to the school during the week and gave two inspiring addresses to audiences of several hundred.

In spite of the throngs that filled the building, the school atmosphere prevailed. Regular classes met the first two periods of the day and the grown folks were invited to come early and visit these classes. Students were enrolled in sections and their attendance was checked. They assumed large responsibilities during the session, ushering, running the motion-picture machine, cooking for the large numbers who daily ate noon lunch at the school, answering questions, distributing literature, and greeting the grown people. Blooming plants from the school laboratories lent refinement to the rooms. A "daily" was issued every morning from the office giving in sprightly journalistic style announcements and news.

The breadth and scope of this Short Course for Grown People is only an indication of what a course of this kind may come eventually to be in small communities. Whatever is newest and best in the thought of the time may thus be handed on to the remotest corners of the land.

A Visit to the Potato Bin

A Hint from the Experiment Station, N. D. A. C.

This is the time of the year that the potatoes should be looked over. Those that show signs of disease if left in the bin will infect the potatoes near them.

Mr. Milbrath of the North Dakota Experiment Station, explains below how the diseased potatoes will look and what to do with them.

Potatoes that have been stored even under good conditions will now begin to show indications of disease wherever it is present. Diseases such as wilt and stem rot were so prevalent in the fields during the past summer that it is safe to state that there will be some evidence of disease in almost any bin. Wilt and stem rot germs are carried over winter in the seed potato.

In the first place, one is likely to find potatoes that carry the germ that produces rot in the bin and wilt in the field. This germ makes itself

evident now by appearing in white patches on the surface of potatoes. At first glance, this mould seems to be only on the surface. This however, is not true. It has come from the inside of the potato where often considerable rot has already taken place.

In addition to this white mould, there can be found potatoes with a greenish-yellow, reddish-brown or grayish-black mould. The greenish-yellow mould is closely related to the white mould and causes stem rot in the fields. The other two moulds cause wilt in the fields. Frequently, two or three of these will be found on the same potato. They are all equally harmful.

If the cellar has been kept fairly dry diseased potatoes finally become dry, hollow and light in weight. If they are allowed to remain in a very damp cellar, wet rot will set in as a

result of bacteria joining the moulds in their work of destruction.

As soon as a potato shows any evidence of disease, even by the smallest growth of mould on the outer surface, it becomes harmful, if allowed to remain in the bin. This can be determined very easily by a mere examination of the potatoes lying next to or touching the diseased one. The above mentioned moulds spread from potato to potato and in that manner otherwise sound seed will become affected and produce a diseased plant in the field.

The best spreaders of disease in the bin are the cut or injured potatoes. An inspection of the potatoes cut or bruised by the digger will soon prove this. The skin is the natural protection of the seed and when this has been injured disease germs can enter very readily. If some means could be devised to keep bruised potatoes out of the bin, a long step will have been taken toward the improvement of the crop.

Potatoes like many animals need a rest period. That period usually lasts

Worms and Indigestion Cause 90% of Live Stock LOSSES

Do you know that 90% of all your live stock losses are caused by indigestion and worms, and that both are preventable? That's what the Department of Agriculture says in one of its bulletins. It is estimated that the live stock losses during the past year were \$100,000,000 and that \$90,000,000 of this was probably due to **WORMS AND INDIGESTION**. And both conditions are preventable. Right now the thieving, blood-sucking parasites are at work in your farm animals. They kill off your pigs and lambs. They stunt the growth of many animals. They lessen resistance to contagious diseases. They keep stock gaunt and thin. They steal hundreds of dollars in stock profits from you every year. Destroy these dangerous thieves. Clean them out of your herd. You can do it without risking a penny. I'll show you how. I'll prove it at my risk. I'll rid your stock of worms. I'll do it or no pay. Read my offer below. I don't ask a cent of money in advance—just the coupon.

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SAL-VET is the wonder-working medicated salt which destroys the deadly worms and aids digestion without bother or trouble to you. It is safe, containing no antimony, and is easy to feed. Just put it before your stock; they'll **doctor themselves**. It costs only 1-¢ a day for each hog or sheep; ½¢ for each horse or head of cattle. Let me furnish you a 60 days' supply for all your stock.

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Just fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have and I will supply you enough to last all your stock 60 days. You pay the freight charges when it arrives, and feed it according to directions. If SAL-VET does not do what I claim and you make a specific report in 60 days, I'll cancel the charge; **YOU WON'T OWE ME A PENNY.** Address

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Each 40 lb. package	\$2.25
Each 100 lb. package	5.00
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Extra discount in larger quantities. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60-day trial offer. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle. Thousands of dealers sell SAL-VET at above prices but in the far West and South the prices are a little higher on account of the extra freight charges.

"Last year nearly all of my hogs died with cholera and this year they again became sick and a few of them died. Then I sent for SAL-VET and since feeding it my losses stopped and the hogs have been gaining steadily." H. G. MOSBY, FREEMAN, S. D.

"I should not like to be without SAL-VET any more, as I have fed it for the last three years, during which time I have not lost any hogs from disease, while nearly all of my neighbors lost theirs. I recommend SAL-VET at every opportunity." A. SCHOON, PARKER, S. DAK.

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Enough for.....hogs.....sheep.....horses.....cattle

Name.....

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till the end of February and during it the potato is not very active. Only a small amount of moisture and foul air is given off. At the end of this rest period, when there become signs of bud growth, breathing becomes active and foul air and moisture collect in the bin. This makes a good condition for mould growth and rot. But, if, by proper ventilation, fresh air is allowed to enter the bin a dry and healthful condition can be established.

STUBBLE GRAZING AND FATTENING SHEEP IN NORTH DAKOTA

L. H. White, Cogswell, N. D.

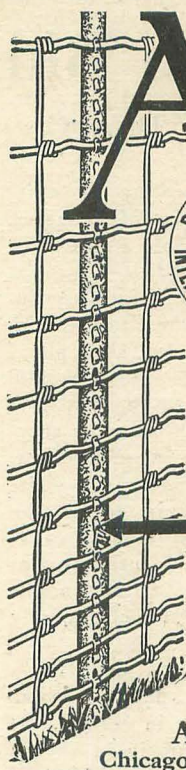
STUBBLE grazing of sheep is the most profitable part of the sheep industry and no part of the stock business offers as much profit to the farmer, in the same length of time, as the grazing of sheep on stubble.

Our state is fast realizing the importance and necessity of stock-raising in connection with grain farming. We cannot always draw from the soil without giving something back.

Our grain fields are getting choked with weeds and foul stuff of every description. In many instances our fields are so badly infested that a proper yield is impossible. This, coupled with the amount of grain that is left to waste on the stubble each year, brings before us the advisability and necessity of converting this strewed grain, weeds and foul matter into a profit. **Now how are we to do it?** Hogs, cattle and horses will not turn the trick. They may pick up a very small percent of the grain but if they pick up any foul seeds, such as mustard, cockle, buckwheat, wild oats, they only do so at the risk of re-seeding a large percent of it again thruout the fields. On the other hand, it would not be advisable to buy any of the above stock to run thirty or sixty days on the stubble. They would not show a profit.

Now with sheep it is different. They are weed destroyers. They will turn every weed, every head and kernel of grain that is left on the stubble into a profit. When a flock of sheep gets thru with a stubble field there are no weeds, grain or waste of any kind left. They will even tramp into the ground the odd seed that lies on top so they will germinate and be destroyed either by plowing or by frost.

Stubble grazing begins as soon as threshing is over and lasts until snow comes; a period of sixty to ninety days in this state ordinarily. If there is no



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snow, sheep will graze out all winter.

If your land is fenced sheep-tight, with water, all that is necessary is the sheep. Turn them in and they will do the rest.

The less you move sheep and the more contented they are the more flesh they will put on. Do not move them over one or two miles a day to water and feed. Less is better. When they have plenty of feed, they are quiet and need but little care and attention. When feed is short and not to their liking, they become restless and will keep moving. Evade this by all means.

If you have particularly foul land and think more of cleaning it up than you do of putting gain on the sheep, you can force them to feed up every foul weed and what they do not pick up, they will tread into the ground and eradicate in this manner.

In selecting sheep to graze on stubble, I would recommend selecting but one kind, ewes, lambs or wethers, altho if you have plenty of stubble to graze over, mixed bands do very well. In mixing lambs with older sheep, the lambs being more dainty feeders and not so fast, they are not apt to secure the best of feed which they need. Therefore, I suggest cutting the lamb flock out and herding them separate. Ewes and wethers, being matured, will clean up land better, put on more flesh and give you a greater gain in weight than either lambs or yearlings. Lambs and yearlings are inclined to grow in preference to putting on tallow.

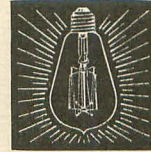
After sheep have run thru the season on stubble feeding, they should be finished in a corn field or feed lot; cornfields preferred.

Stubble feed costs nothing for 60 or 90 days. No other method has this advantage. Pulp feeding the next best method costs \$2.05 to \$2.25 per head for feed alone, not counting labor, etc.

In the west there are quite a number of beet factories and up to recent years the beet pulp has been a waste, but lately they have discovered that this pulp makes excellent feed to quick-fatten cattle, and particularly sheep. At Billings, Mont., this year 75,000 sheep were fed. By this I mean that 75,000 sheep were fattened

on the beet pulp at that point. Their statistics quote 85,000 tons of beet pulp as their output this year. Beet pulp costs 75 cents per ton and it takes from 1500 to 2000 pounds to fatten a sheep. They feed this pulp at the rate of 18 pounds per head a day and it takes 100 days to fatten the average old ewe. They give the sheep all they can eat but there is some waste and 1600 to 1700 pounds would be a fair average of the amount of pulp to fatten. In addition to this beet pulp they feed alfalfa hay at the rate of about 2 pounds per head a day. Figure it out. Two pounds of alfalfa hay for 100 days would amount to about \$1.00, add the cost of the pulp necessary to fatten on a basis of 2000 pounds per head or 75 cents, makes a total of \$1.75 besides the cost of labor, freight to pulp yards, etc.

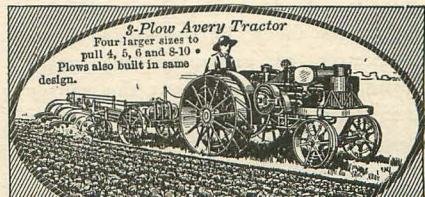
Another thing. Lambs and wethers are not usually fattened in this manner, mostly old ewes, what we call "gummers" or sheep that have lost all their teeth. They fatten more readily on this diet and when finished top the market. In some instances residue of molasses with the beet pulp and alfalfa, is used. That is the by-product between the sugar and molasses. Some apportion cotton-seed meal but all of these ingredients are used judiciously and sparingly. In my talk at the Forks I drew this subject out to show that the fattening of sheep on stubble was the **safest, surest and cheapest** method. You derived a two-fold benefit from stubble feeding: putting the gain in pounds and dollars and cents on your sheep and adding dollars and cents to the value of the next crop by eradicating



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First—Special sliding frame which makes possible the elimination of the intermediate gear, shaft and boxings. An Avery Tractor has the least gears, the least shuffling and the least bearings of any two-speed, double-drive tractors built—which means more power and longer life.

Second—Two rear drive wheels and two speeds—a big advantage over single-drive and one-speed tractors.

Third—Slow-speed, heavy-duty opposed motors—not high-speed, light automobile motors.

Fourth—Crankshafts are one-half the diameter of the cylinder or more. There has never been a broken Avery crankshaft.

Fifth—Motors have renewable inner cylinder walls. These parts, which are subject to the most wear, can be replaced without buying entire new cylinders.

Sixth—No pumps and fans.

Complete Outfit—Tractor, Plow and Thresher—Built and Backed by One Company

A company with a large factory and many branch houses, which insure prompt and permanent service. Avery Plows in all sizes from 3 to 10 bottom. "Yellow-Fellow" Separators in sizes to fit each size tractor.

Prices—3-plow Tractor, \$760 cash; 4-plow, \$1120 cash; 5-plow, \$1580; 6-plow, \$2145; 8-10-plow, \$2475. Special small size tractor, \$295.

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foul weeds, etc., and by fertilizing.

Many eminent authorities can be quoted to the effect that the benefit to the land is worth \$1.00 to \$1.50 per acre.

Many farmers, even sheep men in this section of the country believe or are led to believe that because the teeth are short and worn that denotes age. It does all right on eastern and native sheep but western sheep on account of gnawing the grass tufts in the ground thruout the winter grind their teeth down considerably and in many instances purchasers of sheep mistake the shortness or the condition of their teeth as an indication of age.

Ewes and wethers should gain on good stubble feeding from six to ten

pounds a month. Lambs from five to eight pounds. Ninety days should finish them in good shape. It all depends on the condition they are in when you start feeding them.

Lambs are hard to finish on stubble. It is difficult to teach them to eat grain when there is an abundance of weeds and green feed. Teach your lambs to eat grain as soon as possible. Feed them in the morning before you turn them out, a bushel of oats to a car of lambs. As soon as they learn to eat grain, they will do better and clean up the fields more thoroly.

It is a good idea to sow rape in with your corn after the last cultivation at the rate of two to three pounds to the acre if you intend to finish your sheep or lambs in the corn. This rape furnishes a balanced ration and is excellent feed for them.

Now in summing the stubble feeding proposition up, bear in mind that we have the weeds and waste grain with us every fall. It is ideal feed for sheep and they need nothing in addition except a herdsman, in case your land is not fenced for sheep.

Western sheep can always be had at eastern market prices, less handling and shipping charges. You are allowed thru rates with stop-over privilege to graze or feed from four to six months. Sheep will always gain on stubble.

Purchase of Sheep

The buying of your sheep is one of the most important features of this game. If you do not buy them right, you will be at a disadvantage in selling them. There are two places where you can buy sheep in quantities to advantage; at any one of the different terminal markets, such as St. Paul, or Sioux City, or west on the range.

I would advise anyone anticipating running sheep to purchase them from the range; purchase range bred sheep. You can buy them cheaper and save freight. They will do better on the stubble, being better hustlers than eastern sheep, free from disease and will bring a better price on the market than eastern bred sheep.

If you purchase sheep from the western range, you will get them at St. Paul or Chicago prices, less the freight and expense of marketing them and many times with a good margin of profit allowed.

Sheep cannot be driven safely more than four or five miles a day. This

Oliver

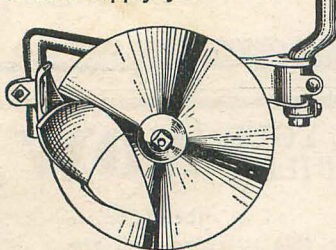


The Oliver No. 78 is a power-lift tractor plow, the bottoms raising and lowering at the pull of a trip rope. The farmer who uses this plow can do the same good work he does with his horse plows. The work is done with all the speed and comfort of the improved method of plowing with tractor and power-lift gang.

The combined rolling coultter and jointer, the most successful weed covering device yet invented, is regular equipment on this plow. Note the absence of weeds in the field above.

The No. 78 is furnished with two or three 14" bottoms.

Write us if your dealer cannot supply you.



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South Bend, Ind.

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We are giving Ropp's New Calculator FREE to every farmer or land owner who has not yet sent for a copy. Ropp's Calculator should be in the hands of every farmer. It will instantly give the correct answer to any business problem that can be settled by arithmetic. We will also send you our free illustrated catalog on

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Which tells you why it is better than any other fence and where to get it. Land owners, if you want a farm fence that will last, and stay trim and tight the year round, write for these FREE books today.

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6032 Industrial St.
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START YOUR FORD FROM THE SEAT

Throw away your crank. Start from the seat with a **SANDBO 2-Compression STARTER**

92,000 sold. Differs from all others. Sold on 30 days trial; positive guarantee. Now improved 1916 model—price \$14. Write **SANDBO STARTER CO., 62 Sandbo Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.**

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Etc.

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Send for quotation price list and catalog of Trappers Supplies. We give a good luck watch for free for every shipment or purchase of \$5.00 or over. Reference: Any bank in Minneapolis

ECONOMY **12½¢**

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Send for our circulars and pricelists telling why we can pay more money for your goods than our competitors.

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The fastest growing Hide and Fur House in the Northwest
ABERDEEN, SO. DAK.

You will receive returns from us much quicker than from Eastern and Southern Houses.



Pioneer Nursery, New Ulm, Minn.

GROWERS OF HARDY STOCK FOR THE NORTHWEST

Grapes produce more fruit than any fruit producing plant, occupying the same space. Our Trio of hardy grapes are "Wonders." Bear annual crops without protection. Should be planted as far south as where Concord and others need protection. Late bloomers. Early ripe. Are being tested at Winnipeg, Man., and Indian Head, Canada. Ask for descriptive circulars and our catalog.

PIONEER NURSERY, NEW ULM, MINN. W. Pfaender, Jr. Prop. AGENTS WANTED.

makes it very uncertain, takes considerable time and is very expensive. I have known of parties waiting two weeks for sheep to be delivered and I know that it is much cheaper and much more satisfactory in every way to give some one who is responsible your order, pay 10 to 15 cents per head commission and have them buy and fill your order, load them properly and count them in. This relieves the purchasers of a lot of real grief and expense.

In buying from a terminal market you eventually have to pay this rate, then pay freight back to grazing point and back to terminal point. In getting them direct from the west you not only save this extra expense but you evade coming in contact with vermin and germ infested feed yards, as experienced at all terminal markets. All western sheep before being shipped to this state must be State Inspected and cars must be disinfected and State Inspected. This is a good safeguard against disease. In many case in purchasing western sheep, they have been dipped, cleaning them of ticks and this enables them to put on flesh faster.

When your sheep first arrive, fill them on hay and run them on the driest of feed you have. If turned into fresh green stubble or rape you must not leave them there long. They will have to get accustomed to the green feed or they will bloat and you will be apt to lose some. Some attention for the first two or three days must be paid to this. Work them into new fields gradually. Too little feed is better than overfeeding. See that there is no loose grain around your straw stacks. Do not forget this.

Profit in different sheep is hard to estimate. Ewes will put on the most weight, will take more roughage, clean your land better and stand more grief than lambs. Lambs are dainty feeders, and need more care in feeding in feed lots than older sheep. Finish all sheep that you can in cornfields. If you understand feeding or are careful you can add good gains in feed lot. Two or three weeks in feed lot should finish sheep in good shape after they are thru with the stubble.

WHEAT STUDIES

The North Dakota Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 114, written by Professor Ladd, which shows how during the past year the farmers of North Dakota in marketing 100,000,000 bushels of wheat paid the freight on 119,700 tons of screenings, for which they received nothing and yet when purchased back by the farm-

ers to be used as feed they must pay \$2,394,000. The average percent of screenings in the wheat was 3.99: this would be the amount of dockage. Some farmers were able to furnish wheat that showed no dockage or screenings; others marketed wheat that contained as high as 38.20 per cent screenings, or considerably more than one-third of the total weight was screenings, which they not only donated to the elevators but paid the freight and for which the elevators were able to receive from \$12 to \$15 per ton.

This bulletin is interesting in many respects and should be studied by every citizen of the state. It shows that on an average for the past eight years in the production of straight flour there was required 4.75 bushels of wheat for each barrel. Fife made the best showing with an average of 4.69 bushels per barrel flour; and in loaf volume the Marquis stood highest; with Bluestem a close second; and

Durum the lowest. It is, however, noticeable that in the eight years in not a single instance has Velvet Chaff shown a No. 4 Grade and only once Rejected. In eight years there has not been shown any Rejected wheat for the Durum and only three samples that graded as low as No. 4. In other words, the Durum wheat has suffered less from blight, rust, smut and other adverse climatic conditions than other varieties of Spring wheats, and Velvet Chaff has been the close second.

The bulletin points out how that the juggling of grades in the elevators seems possible since the records of the Minneapolis Elevator showed the amount of wheat shipped in as com-

CREAM, Poultry, Eggs, Dressed
Veal, Hides, Fur, Wool, Beans.
This is your best market. Write for quotations, Tags
THE R. E. COBB CO., St. Paul, Minn.

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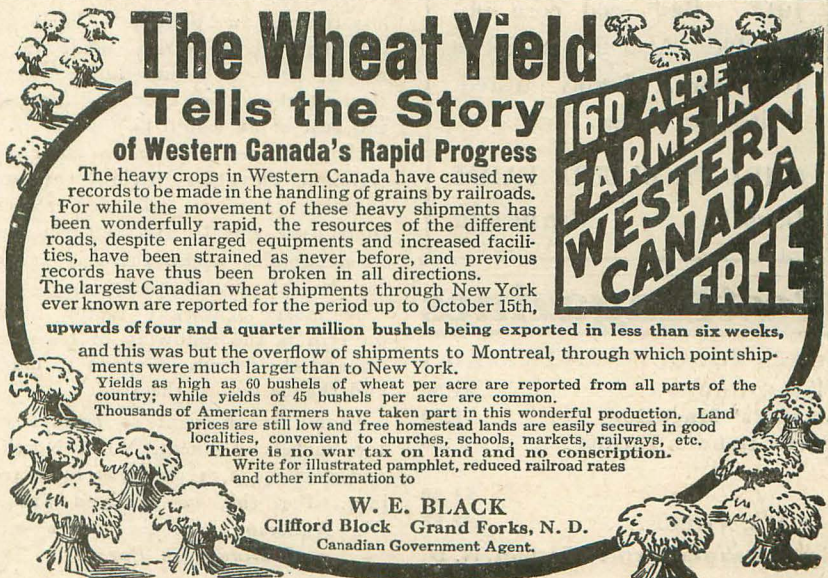
This is the time to fit up your steam engines and gas tractors for the coming season

We can rebores and grind your cylinders, fit new oversize pistons and rings, make and fit new crank pins, straighten shafts, bore and bush gears and clutches or do any kind of machine work. Refue boilers and replace stay bolts. We carry in stock all sizes of stay bolts, patch bolts, bracket bolts, rivets, boiler flues, stay-bolt taps and boiler taps, shafting, shaft hangers, cast iron pulleys, woodsplit pulleys. Write and let us quote prices on any work you have.

Craig Brothers, Fargo, N. D.

P. O. Box 295.

Telephone 554 W.



The Wheat Yield Tells the Story
of Western Canada's Rapid Progress

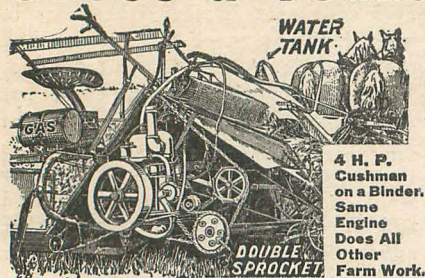
The heavy crops in Western Canada have caused new records to be made in the handling of grains by railroads. For while the movement of these heavy shipments has been wonderfully rapid, the resources of the different roads, despite enlarged equipments and increased facilities, have been strained as never before, and previous records have thus been broken in all directions. The largest Canadian wheat shipments through New York ever known are reported for the period up to October 15th, upwards of four and a quarter million bushels being exported in less than six weeks, and this was but the overflow of shipments to Montreal, through which point shipments were much larger than to New York.

Yields as high as 60 bushels of wheat per acre are reported from all parts of the country; while yields of 45 bushels per acre are common. Thousands of American farmers have taken part in this wonderful production. Land prices are still low and free homestead lands are easily secured in good localities, convenient to churches, schools, markets, railways, etc.

There is no war tax on land and no conscription. Write for illustrated pamphlet, reduced railroad rates and other information to

W. E. BLACK
Clifford Block Grand Forks, N. D.
Canadian Government Agent.

Saves a Team

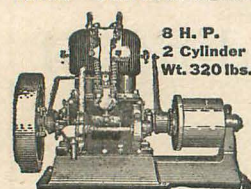


Cushman Binder Engines

For All Farm Work

Thousands are in use in the Northwest, doing all-purpose work, that were bought for binder use. A 4 H. P. engine that will stand up on the binder will deliver the goods on any stationary job. Cushman Engines are Throttle Governed and run easily and quietly. May be run at any speed—speed changed while running. Direct water circulating pump prevents overheating, even on all-day run. Equipped with Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley. Very light weight and easy to move from job to job. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs.; 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Sizes 4 to 20 H. P. Not a cheap engine but cheap in the long run.

Iver A. Madson, Wheatland, N. D., writes: "I have six engines and the Cushman is the best. It does not jump like a heavy engine. On the binder it is a great saver of horse flesh. It will do all you claim and more too." Ask for free engine book.



8 H. P.
2 Cylinder
Wt. 320 lbs.
It will do all you claim and more too." Ask for free engine book.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
88 1/2 North 21st Street
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

OLD SEED CORN

Finely selected home-grown Minnesota No. 13, raised and cured for seed 1914. Best seed corn obtainable. Also five varieties 1915 corn, thoroly tested. Write for prices.

CHRISTINELUND FARM
Dassel, : Minnesota

Best Magazines

OFFER NOT GOOD AFTER APRIL 1
Pictorial Review.....\$1.50
Mothers' Magazine.....1.50
North Dakota Farmer......50

\$3.50

ALL THESE.....\$1.85

North Dakota Farmer, Lisbon, N. D.

pared with the amount shipped out, expressed percentageably as follows:

No. 1 Hard.	1.0	.5
No. 1 Northern	28.3	38.1
No. 2 Northern	37.1	42.4
No. 3 Northern	17.7	14.6
No. 4 Northern	5.1	1.2
Rejected	2.1	1.1
No Grade	8.5	1.9

In other words, they were able to ship out of better grades of wheat much more than was shipped in and of inferior or low grade of wheat, No. 4 Northern, Rejected and no grade, a very much higher percentage was received than was shipped out. At the average market price prevailing without any increase in value this would show a gain of \$1,029,236 profit for those who had so successfully juggled the wheat crops. This would mean then that it was possible on 100,000,000 bushel crop for the North Dakota farmers during the past year to have contributed \$1,978,060 to this system of mixing and re-grading.

There is shown the amount returned for the milling of each grade, and again there is re-affirmed what was shown in a previous bulletin, namely—big profits in the milling of No. 4 and Rejected Grades as compared with No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. In other words, for milling 100 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat the miller gained 24.82 per cent but for the milling of 100 bushels Rejected wheat his sales' increase was 47.12 per cent or more than twice as much as that for No. 1 Northern. Neither has the price paid for the wheats been as great and this factor has been kept in mind in the calculations given in the bulletin. In other words, it would appear that at the present time our system of grading of wheat is not equitable and just and could well be revised but probably will not be unless there is an uprising of the farmers and Federal inspection made for all wheats so as to insure uniform grades thruout the entire country. Probably the best of all would be for the North Dakota farmers to have their own terminal elevators within the state enabling them to mix and re-grade their own wheats and sell the same from samples where there is demand for the splendid Hard Spring Wheats.

A most significant factor in the bulletin is the following of two farmers and their loads of wheat to market and thence out to the trade:

"John Smith went to market with 100 bushels of wheat, No. 1 Northern and dockage 2.51 per cent for screenings. For this he received \$114.07. Ole Anderson, on the other hand,

Continued on Page 21.

TYPEWRITERS

All kinds of factory rebuilt typewriters for sale at very low prices—\$10 and up. Farmers, teachers, doctors, lawyers,—everybody uses a typewriter nowadays. Why not you? Our prices make it possible for anyone to own a typewriter of his own. Write us at once.

Berg Typewriter Exchange
Dept. 21, - Hendrum, Minn.

Caught 51 Rats One week

Trap resets itself; 22 inches high; will last for years. Can't get out of order; weighs 7 pounds. Twelve rats caught one day. Cheese is used doing away with poisons. The trap does its work and never fails and is always ready for the next rat. When rats and mice pass the device they die. Rats are disease carriers; also cause fires. These Catchers should be in every school house. Rat Catcher sent prepaid on receipt of \$3. Mouse Catcher, 10 inches high, \$1. Money back if not satisfied.

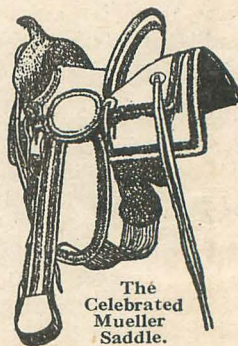
H. D. SWARTS
Inventor and Manufacturer
Universal Rat and Mouse Traps
Box 566 : : : Scranton, Pa.

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160 acres good clay loam land 3 miles from Leonard, Beltrami County, Minnesota. On state road, 1 mile to school and church. 40 acres under cultivation, balance fenced for pasture. House, barn, granaary and other buildings in good condition. Scandinavian settlement. A bargain at \$30 per acre on easy terms. Write for particulars to

CLAYTON C. CROSS,
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A\$45 Saddle, \$36 Cash



Our latest Swell Fork Saddle, 14-inch swell front, 28-in. wool-lined skirt, 3-in. stirrup leather, rig, made of best oak leather, guaranteed beef hide covered solid steel fork.

THE FRED MUELLER

Saddle & Harness Co., Dept. R. 1413-15-17-19 Larimer St. Denver, Colo. Send in your name for our catalogue now ready.

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There must be a reason why there is such a demand for Justin's Boots. If you are going to wear boots, why not wear the best? Yours for the Best Cowboy Boots Made. Send us your address on a postal card and we will send you our catalogue, and self-measuring system.

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Mfrs. of Justin's Celebrated Cowboy Boots. NOCONA, TEXAS

12 Grafted Apple Trees

Given FREE!

FOUR HARDY, AND VERY CHOICE
VARIETIES

Including 3 Genuine DELICIOUS
3 Stayman Winesap - 3 Jonathan - 3 Wealthy

These Trees

Are genuine grafted stock, guaranteed true to name, sound and healthy. We have arranged with one of the largest nurseries in the country for a supply of these grafted trees for our subscribers, and we want to send you a set of twelve. Whether your farm is large or small, these twelve trees will find a place, and add to its value and beauty.

Ask Your Wife

What she thinks about setting out a Home Apple Orchard, and then—do as she says. The women know the value of a Home Orchard. It means plenty of sauces, pies and puddings. It means an abundance of the King of all Fruits on the table, every day in the year, and it means a tidy bit of pin money from the sale of surplus fruit from these trees.

Early Maturing Varieties

Such as these four grand varieties means that you will have fruit from this orchard in just a few years. In three years you will have some apples from these trees, in five years you will have an abundance. From then on the yield of the trees increases with their size, until trees planted forty feet apart meet overhead. No better varieties could be found for a Model Home Apple Orchard, than the four in this collection.

Complete Instructions

Are sent with each set of twelve trees, practical, simple directions that explain just how to plant and care for these twelve trees. By following these instructions you will have, in a few years, an orchard that will be a source of pleasure and profit to you.

This Offer

Is made possible by a comparatively new method of propagating the apple tree. Instead of the slow, laborious method of "budding" a "seedling" apple tree to obtain the variety desired, a much quicker method is now employed. Healthy, vigorous branches are cut from trees selected for their size and yield. To each of these branches, called "scions," a strong root from same type of tree is carefully grafted, and the little grafted tree is ready to be set out. The twelve little trees we send you are all produced in this manner. They take root at once, and develop into large heavy-bearing orchard trees, as soon, or sooner than a larger tree planted at the same time. These little trees are about a foot long. You could not secure trees of better quality, or that would bear sooner, if you were to pay a dollar apiece.

As the demand for these trees will be enormous, you should take advantage of this offer at once, to be certain of getting your twelve trees early

Our Offer:
North Dakota Farmer
2 Years for \$1.00

AND
The Home Apple Orchard
Collection Just as Described
FREE and POSTPAID
SEND COUPON TODAY TO

North Dakota Farmer
Lisbon, - North Dakota

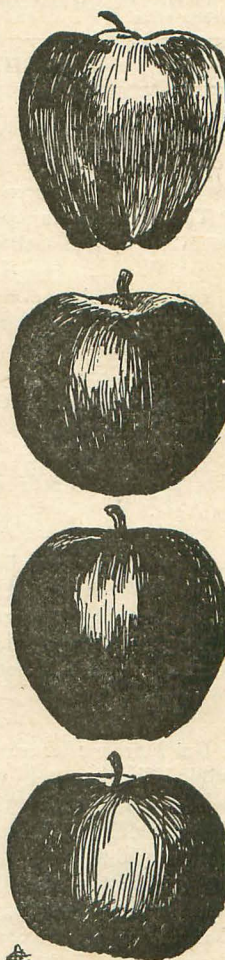
NORTH DAKOTA FARMER,
Lisbon, North Dakota

Gentlemen: I enclose \$1.00 for which enter (extend) my subscription for a term of 2 years and send to my address, FREE and POSTPAID the entire HOME APPLE ORCHARD COLLECTION, consisting of Twelve Grafted Apple Trees:- 3 Genuine Delicious - 3 Stayman Winesap - 3 Jonathan - 3 Wealthy

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North Dakota Farmer

Entered as second class matter in the postoffice at
Lisbon, North Dakota

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH

W. G. CROCKER : : **PUBLISHER**
Lisbon, N. D.

E. F. Ladd, Editor **FARGO, N. D.**

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, LISBON, N. D.

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PROF. J. H. SHEPPERD, State Farm Notes.

PROF. W. B. RICHARDS, Livestock.

**PROF. C. B. WALDRON, Fruits, Forestry,
Insect pests.**

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Lisbon office.

Vol. 17 MARCH, 1916 No 9

Why not organize a Grange in your neighborhood?

The first step in co-operation should be taken by the father with his son.

Every rural community should arrange to hold about two picnics every year.

Rural credits is the issue of the hour. It remains to be seen whether the subject will be considered from the farmers' needs or that of the bankers.

As long as the boy's life on the farm partakes of the nature of servitude, instead of warming up toward rural life, he will be hankering for some city job and sooner or later will be found there.

On March 1 there was on hand 39 million bushels of wheat, or 160% more than in 1915; 52 million bushels of oats, or 118% more than in 1915; and 13 million bushels of barley, or 86% more than in 1915. Who can doubt the general prosperity of North Dakota when farmers can hold about \$100 worth of these three cereals for every man, woman and child in the state?

When the winds of North Dakota are harnessed up to wind-mills and these mills made to charge storage batteries with electrical energy to furnish light and power for the country home, full half the drudgery will be changed to real pleasure and the work will be done better than where human brawn and muscle must bear the brunt of toil as at present. There is wind enough in this commonwealth to relieve its people of considerable

drudgery when once they learn how to use it.

Running water in the home is one of the greatest needs of the housewife. Why don't the women of the country go on a strike until every home is provided with running water and sewerage? The cost of running water, sewerage, screens, etc., for a country home is so trifling in comparison with the convenience, health and cleanliness these improvements insure, that the wonder is that women will submit to conditions they must labor under where such evidences of civilization are absent.

Now that the American hen has raised the limit of egg production above 300 per hen per year—one actually laying 314 eggs in 365 days—may we not begin to give poultry a more prominent place in our production system? As a matter of fact the poultry of the country produce more wealth, all things considered, than any other agricultural activity. We rave about our great wheat crop, giving its culture the best scientific thought and unlimited research, yet the American hen discounts the wheat industry of the country and gets but little attention beyond the privilege of cackling without paying a war tax.

Co-operation among farmers, if ever made a success, will depend absolutely upon the integrity of those engaged in that propaganda. Complaints too often come of farmers that try to beat their fellow farmers or in other respects do not act on the square. Honesty must be considered the foundation rock upon which co-operation of every character whatsoever is constructed, and any form of double-dealing or unfair advantage must not only be discountenanced but punished. Farmers cannot afford to practice toward each other what they complain about as being characteristic of those who take advantage of them.

Dean Bailey of Cornell University says: "The tendency toward outside centralized administrative control is well seen in movements now under way in this country to eliminate duplication and conflict between public institutions in a given state by means of one board of control placed over all of them, or by one chancellorship administering all of them from a common office. If it is desirable to conserve the free action and the spirit of a teacher or an officer, as a means of maintaining the essential forces in a free people without peasantry, so is it necessary also to safeguard the inde-

pendence of the institution that holds the teachers. Every institution is entitled to its own life."

"What can we do to keep our young people free from the deceiving lure of the city and contented to remain on the farm?" This question is uppermost in many minds.

Send them to the Agricultural College for their education and they will themselves produce the answer. Those that can will return to the farm and those that have no farm to return to will instruct the thousands and thousands of young men that cannot go to an agricultural college and yet will become enthusiastic and successful farmers in proportion to the instruction these college graduates will give them. The country needs agricultural education, both advanced and elementary, for its prosperity, for its development and for the development of a truly democratic citizenship.

The political boss is fading away, gradually, but beautifully, now that voters are able to express their preference at the primaries. Only one more advance is needed; viz., to elect every ardent office seeker to stay at home. The time has arrived that for the country's welfare men should be selected for service, not because they are clamoring for office, but because in the voter's judgment they are best qualified by character and training to render the desired service.

FROM THE PUBLISHER

With this issue President E. F. Ladd retires from the editorship of the North Dakota Farmer, and with the April issue John H. Worst will succeed him. As in the past, the North Dakota Farmer will champion the cause of good farming and the betterment of home conditions. Our policy has been, and always will be, constructive rather than destructive. Our aim will be the up-building of a farm paper in keeping with this rapidly growing state, a paper that will advocate honestly and unselfishly methods and measures benefiting the farmers of this state and of those having like conditions.

No one knows better than the publisher of this paper the real worth to the state of such a man as President Ladd, and his promise to contribute occasionally is heartily welcomed by the new editor, by the publisher and we are sure by our readers as well. Let us all boost for a better and bigger North Dakota Farmer. Address the new editor at Fargo, asking any information or making any suggestions. He is eager to serve you.

Livestock Department

FARM AND STOCK NOTES N. J. Shepherd

Carelessness is often laziness under a more polite name.

Mixed feed for hens should not be too soft.

There is many a saving on the farm that is not economy.

The fast walking horse earns the most money for his owner.

A horse that is doing heavy pulling should never be checked high.

The colt should have no starvation period from birth to maturity.

Quantity, quality and density are important factors of the sheep's fleece.

An occasional change of diet is an excellent turn for the horse.

The manure that goes directly to the land is always the most valuable.

The margin between profit and loss often lies between careful and careless cultivation.

Successful dairying is based entirely upon right methods in breeding, feeding and management.

A comfortable stable reduces the cost of maintenance and increases the flow of milk.

The cooler the milk when separated the greater the loss of fat in the skim-milk.

Chicks that cannot kick their way out of the shell are rarely worth saving.

The older pigs grow, the more food it will take to make a pound of gain.

North Dakota Farmer:

I have a cow I think has lumpy jaw. Can it be cured? Is it con-

tagious? How can I tell if it is lumpy jaw?

M. C. Denegar

Answer

We wish to advise you that if the correspondent will send us some of the pus found in the enlargement of his cow, we will be prepared to make an examination of it and tell him definitely whether or not he is confronted with lumpy-jaw. This disease is not contagious in the ordinary sense of the word and can often be cured by the iodide of potassium treatment, as follows:

Give fifteen grains of iodide of potassium for every one hundred pounds of live weight once per day. The iodide of potassium must be dissolved in water and given as a drench. Continue the treatment until the tumor has shriveled up or until symptoms of

iodide poisoning make their appearance. In the case of the latter, the treatment can be discontinued for a few days.

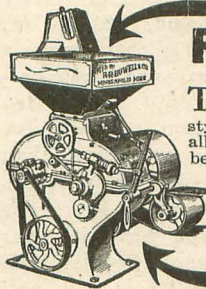
L. Van Es.

SHEEP PAY

The North Dakota Farmer:

Tho I am a Pastor of a congregation in Bismarck, N. D., I am very much interested in the welfare of our North Dakota Farmers, for I realize that the farmers in North Dakota are the foundation on which the future of North Dakota is built. If this foundation is poor, the state at large will be in a most dangerous condition.

I was born in Germany, where the farming is on the most advanced stage of any country in the world. Here I learned as a shepherd boy the value of sheep on farms. The first thing we bought when we came, 31 years ago, from Germany to Grand Forks County was a small flock of sheep. Tho at those years we did not need sheep for the improving of our farms, and under the Democratic administration at that time wool got so low that we

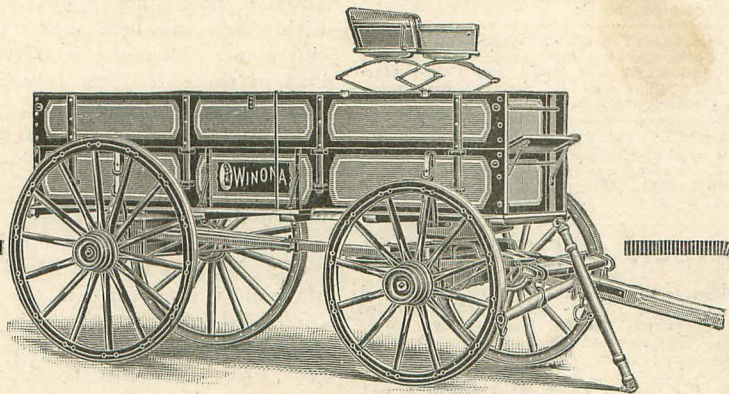


ROLLER FEED MILLS

GRIND A WAGON LOAD OF FEED FOR 10 CENTS.

THIS is the Famous Howell Roller Mill you have heard so much talk about. The new improved mill for the scientific grinding of grain. Old style Burr and Stone Mills are out of date. Thousands of them are being annually replaced by the Famous Howell Roller Mills. Grinds twice as fast as the best burr mill made. Does not heat the feed. Grinds Graham and Rye flour as well as feed. Has big capacity. Requires little power. No burrs or stones wear out. Guaranteed to last a life time. Made in 13 sizes suitable for any size engine. Save one-half your time, gasoline and money by using a Howell Roller Mill. Write for catalog D.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Mfrs., Minneapolis, Minn.



Strongest and Lightest Running

THE Winona is the strongest, lightest-draft farm wagon you can buy. Axles won't break—rims won't split—hubs won't check—boxes will stand the siege of steady use. If you want a fine-looking wagon that will give you uncommon length of service, see the Winona.

WINONA FARM WAGON

BUILT from tough, solid, "bone dry" seasoned timber—ironed with extraordinary care. Outer Bearing Axles, full Clipped Gear, Riveted Bent Felloes, Strongest Skeins, Poles and Hounds. Boxes extra cleated and braced. Comfortable Seats. Durably painted with best quality paints.

Write for Catalog F showing many exclusive features of the Winona.

WINONA WAGON COMPANY, Winona, Minn.

FOR SALE

Pure-bred Holstein Bull, two months old, eight-tenths white, perfect individual, large, fine and first class condition, sired by grandson of Aggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, Jr., who has 15 daughters that average over 100 lbs. of milk per day, 5 sisters that average 112½ in one day, one made 121 on one day and holds world's record for milk, one just finished 9 months' test and made 25,000 lbs. of milk, and still making 68 per day. She will break world's milk record. The only sire in world that has three daughters to average over 700 lbs. of milk in 7 days. Send for pedigree, etc.
O. A. Stolen, : Junction, Wis.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

One Cent a Word

Small advertisements will be classified under appropriate headings at the low price of one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany all orders. Each initial or number must count as one word. TRY IT HERE.

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DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS

Buy your new stock now while the price and express will be low. First class stock from prize winning sires at reasonable prices. Unrelated pairs and trios a specialty. New stock for old customers.

Roy W. Jacobs, : Wadena, Minn.

HOLSTEIN Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. All ages. Write Envilla Stock Farm, Cogswell, North Dakota.

More Money Raising good Calves than anything else. High-grade Holstein, Guernsey and Shorthorn calves for \$12.50 to \$25.00 each, crated to express. Get full details. Paul E. Johnson, Station "L" South St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—Improved Chester White Pigs from April litter, either sex; pedigree furnished. John F. Zimmerman, Davenport, N. D., Route 2.

FOR SALE. Choice Chester White Boars and Gilts. From Prize-winning stock. W. I. Grout, Abercrombie, N. Dak.

WORLD'S CHAMPION A. R. RED POLLS!

Minnesota Champion A. R. Guernseys. Practically every mature cow in the advanced register. Eighteen (18) of the above cows averaged 603 lb. butterfat. Write for sales list. Jean Du Luth Farm, : Duluth, Minn.

For Sale: Poland China Spring Pig Boars, S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels. Grimm Alfalfa Timothy and Clover Seeds. Catalog Free. J. W. BECKMAN, COKATO, MINN.

Red Polled. If you are looking for choice bulls all ages, write, Howard H. Capener, Erie, N. D.

Pure bred Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle Stock for sale. Nels Knutson & Sons, R. 1, Fullerton, N. D.

THE PLEASANT GROVE FARM at Holmes, Grand Forks County, sells registered Shropshire and Oxford Rams and Ewes; also Polled Durham Bull Calves. R. E. Strutz, Bismarck, North Dakota.

FOR SALE. Two Holstein Bull Calves, nicely marked and fine animals; Ages three and four months. Sired by my herd Bull Sir Albino Beets Segis No. 116611. Wm. Pewe, McHenry, North Dakota, R. R. 1.

ENVILLA STOCK FARM

Cogswell, N. D.

Will quote you special prices on Angus and Holstein Cattle, Feeding and Breeding Sheep, Shetland Ponies, Duroc Jersey Hogs, Wolf Hounds, Collies, Rat, Bird Dogs and other breeds, Angora Cats. All varieties of chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, pheasants, rabbits ferrets. Pets. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers.

Bixby's Red Polls

My herd bull, J. D. Merryweather, No. 24396, is the son of J. D. Millie, A. R. Grand Champion cow at Minnesota and Montana, in the 1915 show-ring and won the milk and butter contest with Guernseys, Jerseys and Brown Swiss competing with records of 600 pounds butterfat. J. D. Millie weighed 1280 pounds at thirty months old, and is full sister to the World's Champion two-year-old heifer. J. S. BIXBY, : LISBON, N. DAK.

once sold our wool for seven cents a pound and paid the freight on it to Milwaukee, Wis., so that our net gain was 5 cents per pound which hardly paid for shearing, we stuck to the business. Now we should not only keep sheep for the money's sake, but for the land's sake. In these days we must keep livestock or else we must give up farming; and among all classes of livestock there is none that exceeds in value to the farm, and therefore, to profits, a good flock of sheep. It is too bad that there is not more attention given to sheep at the majority of our farm conventions, and in the farm papers. It may be that by boosting the chicken industry, we town people may be able to get cheaper eggs, but chickens are only a very small item in the welfare of North Dakota, and to this the majority of the Dakota farmers will agree—but chickens receive 90% more attention at conventions, and in farm papers, than sheep.

Sheep bring better profits than any stock we can keep—including hogs,—and why?

The profit to the land. A certain sheep feeder once said, "Sheep are profitable if you pay \$6.00 to make a \$6.00 sheep." A two-year sheep pasture will bring you from five to ten bushels more of wheat per acre for four to five years in succession, than other land will, and many times fifteen bushels, when you figure the foul seeds which you have in your grain without sheep. People who knew my farm when I rented it, and know it now since I am farming it with sheep will bear me out on this statement. Then the fertilizer. Each load of sheep fertilizer is worth from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Of course, you will have to fence your farm and change pastures every two or three years. The fencing for this purpose is the best investment I have ever made on my farm. Then the profit in sheep itself. We can feed an equal amount of pounds of sheep on the acre as cows. Now let's have a little figuring. We buy five cows at a price of \$50 each, which amounts to \$250. Then we buy 50 ewes for \$250, and at the end of the year we have 65 lambs which is the lowest average I have had. These lambs are worth at least \$355, that is, \$5 a piece, but I very seldom sold them for that; my average price was \$6.50. The wool from the ewes will be from \$75 to \$100 and this will bring you \$420 to \$450 on an investment of \$250. Now this is all figured on a very low average. Now, Brother Farmer, will you get that much from your average cows on the same feed you give your sheep.

Then the feed and care: My sheep

No Cholera, Foot and Mouth or any other contagious Disease in our locality for over **50 Years**

Why lose profit breeding and feeding scrub hogs?

Two O. I. C. Hogs Weighed 2806 lbs.

Will ship you sample pair of these famous hogs on time and give agency to first applicant. We are originators, most extensive breeders and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world. All foreign shipments are

U. S. Gov't Inspected

Write—to-day—for Free Book, "The Hog from Birth to Sale"

THE L. B. SILVER CO.

544 Vickers Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Our Registered Chester White Boars of March and April farrow are ready for service. Good enough to ship to you C. O. D. Colonial Stock Farm, Esmond, N. D.

GUERNSEY COWS AND BULLS

\$50.00.....Buys a bull calf
\$100.00.....Buys a yearling bull
\$125.00.....Buys a heifer calf
\$150.00.....Buys a two-year-old bull
\$200.00.....Buys a mature bull or cow

"McLARAN OF WRENSHALL," MINN.

Holstein, Guernsey and Shorthorn Calves. A few extra good ones. Either sex. \$12.50 to \$35. Write Edwin Howey, South St. Paul, Minn., Station F.

PRAIRIE DELL STOCK FARM, GOLDEN MODEL DUROCS

The Prairie Stock Farm offers some of the best bred pigs in the state, sired by the following boars: Dakota Model and Golden Chief, out of shows by the following noted boars: Grand Champion Chief Col. International Grand Champion Volunteer, Dakota Model, and Golden Chief, and other good boars. Dakota Model was one of the largest boars in the state for his age. He was sired by Golden Model XX, a first prize hog and he by Golden Model 2nd. Dakota Model's dam was a half sister to the twice grand champion Crimson Beauty that sold at public auction for \$610.00. Golden Chief is an extra large hog. He was sired by Col. Chief 2nd. first prize at Minnesota and South Dakota state fairs, and he was a litter sister to the Junior Champion boar at South Dakota state fair. Choice pigs of both sets. Sows bred or open. I can sell unrelated pigs. Ship via Soo or Great Northern. Maurice H. Bliss, - Genesee, N. Dak.

HOLSTEINS. Beautifully Marked Holstein heifer and male calves, 15-16ths pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$20.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. All from mature dams and heavy milkers, guaranteed. One car heifers a year old, \$45.00. Write or send order to Edgewood Farm, R. 10, Whitewater, Wis.

DUROC JERSEYS Gilts out of such sows as Golden Model Queen 6th, Model Beauty and other sows as well bred as could be bought at the sales last winter. Write H. N. HOYME, Jasper, Minn.

Lyndale Stock Farm

Breeders of Registered Red Polled Cattle, and Big Type Poland China Hogs. Some good bull calves for sale. Also pigs mostly all sired by a "Peter Mouw" bred boar.

J. E. BASS & SONS, Props. North Dakota Tolley.

BIG TYPE Poland Chinas



With quality; 100 to select from. Can furnish pairs not related, sired by four leading herd boars in the 1000-lb. class, Mouw's Jumbo 3rd, Dignans Chief, Baron and Miller's Big Chief. We are booking orders for Gilts to be bred for Spring litters. Prices reasonable. Pedigrees furnished.

J. A. Dignan

Waverly, : : : Minn.

IMMUNE DUROCS

I have a few extra choice boars sired by B. and V's Orion and out of Miss Crimson, junior champion sow at Minn. State Fair, 1914. Prices reasonable. Write your wants to Wm Martig, West Concord, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

Threshing Rig

Complete Threshing Rig for sale at a bargain. Nichols-Shepard. 25 H. P. Double-Plowing Engine, 40x60 Advance Separator. Write for full particulars. John Kovarik, Walnut Grove, Minn.

Live Agents Wanted. You can make a nice profit by selling our guaranteed field seeds, seed corn and seed grain among your neighbors. We pay liberal commissions to reliable agents. Don't apply unless you can furnish references. Fargo Seed House, Fargo, N. D.

NO. 1 RYEGRASS seed for sale at \$1.50 per single bushel. Two to ten bushel \$1.40. Eleven bushels and up \$1.20, bags included. Makes excellent hay and is no trouble to kill out.

J. CHARLES MARTIN

Maxbass, North Dakota

MEN'S SWEATER COATS, 69 CENTS. Men's gray ribbed sweater coats, heavy winter weight, first quality, v-neck, and two pockets; plain woven border with good quality buttons. These are part of our war orders that were not delivered, we are in a position to sell them while they last at 69 cents each, postpaid. Phil-Ray Company, Marble Falls, Texas.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

FREE CATALOG KANSAS CITY, MO.

Man Immortal Now. Swedenborg's "Heaven and Hell," 400 pages, 15c post paid Pastor Landerberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

LEARN TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC. We train men and women to be good public speakers. Money, position and prominence to be gained thru good platform work. Total cost is only \$5.00. We teach other things—send for outline. Prin. W. C. Moore, New Egypt, N. J.

WANTED. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers, any time. Envilla Stock Farm, Cogswell, N. D.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

POWER FARMING. The magazine of farming with mechanical power. Send 10 cents for three months' trial subscription. Power Farming, Box C, St. Joseph, Mich.

Auctioneering

COL. H. A. KINNEY

Real Estate and Registered Stock Specialist—22 years experience. Write for dates and terms. Breeder and shipper of Chester White hogs. Larger blood lines for 1915. Milnor, NORTH DAKOTA

Bromus Grass Seed, for sale at \$1.00 a bushel. Thomas Brady, Lansford, N. D.

For Sale 1914 Minnesota No. 13 and Northwest Dent seed corn, tests 97%. Olson Bros., Milnor, N. Dak. R 3, Box 35.

1,000 Farmers Badly Needed, to raise supplies to feed the employees of the \$20,000,000 Steel Plant which is now in operation at Duluth. L. B. Arnold, Land Agent, C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co., 107 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVE. 12 tools in 1. Sells to farmers, teamsters, contractors, etc. Lifts 3 tons, hoists, stretches wire, pulls posts. Many other uses. Free sample to active agents. One agent's profit \$45 in one day. Another \$1000 in Dec. We start you. Write for Big Color Plate. Secure exclusive sale. HARRAH MFG. CO., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

Farms and unimproved lands on easy terms. Real bargains in any state. Send for our free magazine. Services free to buyers. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

are fed outside all the year around except rain or snow. The barns we clean once a year, in the early part of the winter. We don't need to milk cows twice a day or clean the barn every day. The best sheep feed is weedy hay of which we have so much. Wild oats and pigeon seed makes excellent feed to fatten them. If you cut your fields short before summer-plowing you will have some fine sheep hay, if you have no alfalfa.

Second: The care of sheep. You need dry sheds, give them clean water, good weedy pastures, and in winter, plenty of weedy hay and corn fodder and screenings, and your success is sure.

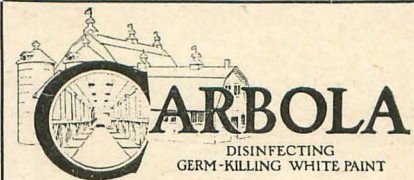
Then you should always use good rams. Never let \$10 or even \$25 be in your way to buy a good ram. For the last ram I bought I paid \$150, which was a good investment. A good ram will breed from 75 to 100 ewes. It doesn't take much to make a lamb worth 50 cents more where the offspring of a good ram is often worth \$1.00 more than that from a poor ram, so a good ram will pay for himself well the first year. Never try to get a pure breed ram for less than \$25 or \$50, for if you do you pay too much.

I have sold about 40 good pure breed rams this year and have sold only one less than \$25. He was a good ram, only a poor type, tho he will, no doubt, give good results, yet if I was to buy I would rather pay \$50 for a typical ram of his breed than the same ram with a poor type for \$25. If you start with sheep do not buy more than 75 to 100 ewes to begin with. If you do you are in danger of losing because you must learn the sheep business from your own experience. But for the land's

sake and the sake of the welfare of this state, get sheep.

ROBERT E. STRUTZ.

The horse that moves steadily and evenly and takes long strides is a good horse. Never buy a horse that takes short nervous steps or which has a mincing gait.



A Labor Saver

Carbola is a snow-white mineral paint combined with a germicide twenty times stronger than pure carbolic acid—yet absolutely non-poisonous. It kills lice, mites, nits and other animal parasites. Prevents the germ of roup, white diarrhea, cholera, glanders, foot and mouth disease, etc., from becoming epidemic in flocks and herds. It paints and disinfects at the same time.

USE IT INSTEAD OF WHITEWASH

to put health and sunshine into your barns, dairies, chicken houses, cellars and out-buildings. Use it any place you wish to make bright, sweet smelling and sanitary.

Carbola comes in powder form and is ready for use as soon as mixed with water—no straining or waiting. Put on with brush or sprayer to wood, stone, brick or cement surfaces it will not flake, peel, or blister off. Used and endorsed by many of the largest poultry, dairy and breeding plants.

Trial package, post paid 25 cents.

Disinfects 250 square feet.

10 pounds (10 gals.) \$1.00 and delivery charges.

20 pounds (20 gals.) \$2.00 delivered free.

50 pounds (50 gals.) \$4.00 delivered free.

Your dealer will supply you. If he has not yet put in a stock, send your order and his name to

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
7 East 42nd Street New York City

50,000 SHEEP 50,000 EWES - LAMBS - WETHERS

During the fall of 1915, the Envilla Stock Farm sold the above number of sheep for stubble feeding thruout North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan.

This season we are prepared to do even a greater volume of business in this line and will have bred ewes, ewes and lambs, yearlings, and wethers to offer in car lots for delivery after April 1st.

We solicit your correspondence and will be pleased to keep you posted as to prices and deliveries.

Remember you can always get just what you want in sheep from us. Can also supply Registered Angus and Holstein Cattle, Shetland Ponies, Duroc Hogs, Poultry, Dogs and Pets.

Anything from a white mouse to a carload of farm mares.

ENVILLA STOCK FARM

Cogswell, : : : : : No. Dak.



Poultry Department



POULTRY NOTES

Beef scrap is a better egg producer than red pepper and without danger to the hens.

The same properties that make milk a good food for calves make it good for growing chicks.

An older chick in the brooder with a batch of newly-hatched youngsters will teach them to eat.

The setting hen should have things handy. Whole corn, grit, water and some dust to work in every day, will fill the bill.

Incubators will hatch chickens, but will not take the hen's place in mothering them. For this some kind of brooder is necessary.

Weed out the weaklings as fast as they appear. Put in a separate brooder until you are sure they are incurable and then eliminate them.

The cock is more than half the flock and is largely responsible for vigor and prolificacy. Select the best that can be had, regardless of cost, if you expect to breed up your flock.

Little chicks should be protected from cool, damp surroundings. Nothing is more detrimental to their health and mortality than to let them out in the wet grass early in the morning.

If skim milk can be spared for chicks, meat is not necessary, but if it must be bought at a ruinous price, a little beef scrap may be feed—raw or cooked—on alternate days after first week.

SOME FACTS ABOUT PULLETS

Michael K. Boyer

What is meant by hatching early?

A. C. Hawkins once said that if he could he would arrange it so that all his chicks came into this world during the month of May. I should prefer, however, a month earlier. Nevertheless the May chickens, with good care and good feed, will come to maturity just about the same time that the April hatchlings will. I do not like March hatches, as there is too much

tendency of such pullets going into molt with the yearlings in fall. An exception can be made with Asiatics, as they are of slender growth, altho I have gotten out Brahmas in June and had them mature well by the first of the year.

It is strange how chicks will remain regular dwarfs with some people, and shoot right ahead with others. But such conditions are not measured by "luck," but show the care given.

According to A. F. Hunter: In keeping the chickens it is important to follow the rule of sweet, wholesome food, and feed five times a day for six weeks or thereabouts, then four times a day until the pullets are brought into the pens to become the laying stock; up to that time they have the free range of the farm, being moved out into the mowing fields and colonized there as soon as the grass is cut off.

The cockerels should be separated from the pullets as soon as the former begin to crow, and then fed extra for quick growth for market.

In my experience it is best to amend that rule by keeping back each year a certain percentage of yearlings to reproduce the stock of pullets, as well as to secure some extra birds for market purposes. It is not safe to specialize in market poultry. Exclusive eggs or broiler farms are more or less of a risk, and as the different branches of market poultry culture dove-tail so nicely, it is a mistake not to carry on the general work. In other words, it is well to make egg farming the leader, and to add as much of the market poultry as possible. In case of a decline in the prices of eggs they can in part be turned into broilers or roasters.

The point Mr. Hunter makes—and it is an excellent one—that in properly growing pullets "good food and good care" are essential. What is meant by good food? The first step to be taken in feeding young stock is to grow the frame. We must have bone

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. First prize winners at Valley City Winter Show. Eggs from selected layers \$1.50 per 15. \$5.00 per hundred. A few choice cockerels for sale reasonable. W. E. Shrum, Valley City, N. D.

EGGS! EGGS!!

From thoroughbreds—Geese, Turkeys, Pekin, Rouen, Muscovy and Runner Ducks, White, Barred, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Hamburgs, Games, Black Langshans, Houdans, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Partridge Cochins, Leghorns, Bantams, Pearl and White Guineas. Poultry eggs, 15 for \$1.00; also White Rabbits, Hares, Fancy Pigeons and Guinea Pigs. Write for free Circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

First at North Dak. State Fair. Fine heavy Stock at farmers' prices. CHRIS GEIR, R. R. 3 Edinburg, N. Dak.

PURE BRED Bourbon Red Turkey Toms: \$3.50 each. Mrs. F. Spriggs, Maddock, N. D.

Pure Bred S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels \$1.25 each; Pullets \$1 each; 12 for \$10, f. o. b. A. Evans : : Garrison, N. Dak

FIFTY VARIETIES CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE, TURKEYS, Guineas, Incubators. Special low prices. Catalogue 4 cents. Dell Walrath, Janesville, Minn., Box X.

S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. Reds and Anconas. 34 prizes including first cup, my record for 1916. Eggs and stock in season. List free. H. H. Hirschy, Lisbon, N. D.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Unrelated Breeders. Buff Orpingtons, Good Prize Stock. G. H. Johnson, R. 2, Evansville, Minn.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. The Famous Tom Baron's Strain. Cockerels, \$1.50 each; \$7.00 per five. Pullets, \$1.25 each; \$12.50 per dozen.

ROSE COMB REDS. Cocks and Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Hens, \$1.00 per dozen. Have a large flock to select from this fall and can fill orders promptly. Joseph Berg, Hendrum, Minn.

Eggs for Hatching, will make winners at any show. 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5.00. Silver Laced Wyandottes, bred for business. Winter layers. Anthony Elm, Lansford, N. D.

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Laurel Hill Farm, Bx. 34, Westby, Mont.

For Sale Full blooded White Wyandotte Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Edith Mellis, Westerheim, N. D.

Silver laced White Wyandottes. Baby chicks for sale. \$2.50 for 25; \$5.00 for 50. Mrs. Thomas Brady, Lansford, N. D.

FOR SALE. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Order early. J. Magnuson, Edinburg, N. D., R. 3

55 BREEDS Pure-bred Chickens Ducks, Geese and Turkeys, Hardy, northern raised, vigorous and most beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's Pioneer Poultry Farm; 21 years exp. Large fine Poultry Book and Catalog Free.

F. A. NEUBERT Box 689, : Mankato, Minn.

Breed White Wyandottes. Eggs for sale from vigorous trap-nested stock. My birds win in show room wherever exhibited. M. C. James, Valley City, N. D.

White Holland Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Barred Rock Cockerels. Gustav Larson : : Northwood, N. D.

S. C. R. I. Reds. High scoring cockerels. Eggs for hatching in season. Henry Mertens, Crary, N. D.

White Holland Turkeys, R. C. R. I. Reds. Stock and Eggs in season. Maurice H. Bliss, Geneseo, N. D.

White and Columbia Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, and S. C. White Leghorns Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and eggs for sale. MICHAEL K. BOYER, Box 27, Hammon, New Jersey.

B-E-A-L-S'

Dakota Strain. Bred to Lay and Win

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Won at Fargo Inter-State Fair in hot competition 1st cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet. At Valley City, 1st, 2nd, 3rd hen. Order choice breeders for delivery later at \$2 per head while they last. PERCY BEALS : : FARGO, N. D.

Quality White Rocks

We have as good as grow. You start right with our stock or eggs. O. A. Barton, Valley City, N. D.

Send for classified advertising rates for your poultry ad.

RANSOM COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Lisbon, Ransom County, North Dakota

We recommend the following breeders, members of our Association, to those desiring strictly high-grade eggs and stock. The Association offers no guarantee and assumes no responsibility or liability in any transaction with its members.

Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale, 10 cts. each after April 1st. Thomte & Thomte, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Barred Rocks. From the Enoch Peterson strain of Alexandria, Minn. Prize winners, entire pen scoring from 89 to 93. Eggs after April 1st, \$2.00 per 15. F. L. Wheeler, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Utility laying strain, first cockerel at 1916 Lisbon Show scoring 93. Eggs from prize winning matings \$2.00 per 15, from utility stock \$1.00 per 15 or \$6.00 per 100. J. E. Murray, Lisbon, N. Dak.

R. C. R. I. Reds. Longfield Strain. Eggs from prize winning breeding pens \$2.00 per 15, from utility stock \$1.00 per 15 or \$6.00 per 100. Geo. W. Daugherty, Elliott, N. Dak.

Black Langshang. First cockerel at 1916 Ransom County Show score 94 1/4. Eggs from utility stock \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Cockerels priced from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each. Steve Brittain, Elliott, N. Dak.

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds. My winnings at the Lisbon Show Jan. 3 to 8, 1916 on Rose Comb variety were as follows: 1st and 3rd cock; 2nd and 3rd hen; 1st cockerel; 1st and 2nd pullet; 1st and 3rd pens in the largest class in show. I have the Bean and Longfield strains of Rose Combs and the Harrison strain of Single Combs. Eggs from my prize winning pens \$3.00 per 15 or \$5.00 for 30. Utility eggs \$1.50 for 15 or \$7.00 per 100. J. R. Frisbey, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Eggs and birds in season. Write for mating list and prices. E. C. Andrus, Elliott, N. Dak.

S. C. R. I. Reds. Royal Red Strain. Winnings at 1916 Ransom County Show: 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st and 2nd pullet; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen; 1st and 2nd cock. Eggs from prize winning pen matings \$3.00 per 15, from utility birds \$2.00 per 15 or \$8.00 per 100. Cockerels for spring matings \$2.50 each and up. Fred Strand, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs in season from prize winning strain \$2.00 per 15. Two mature cockerels for sale at \$2.00 each. H. W. Gordon, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Single and Rose Comb Anconas. The kind that lays is the one that pays. Try a few settings of the 280 egg strain. Eggs \$1.25 per 15 after March 20th. A. G. Evans, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Regal Strain White Wyandottes. Heavy winter laying strain. Exclusive breeder of White Wyandottes for 20 years. Four breeding pens of assorted stock. Prize winners at Ransom County Show. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. \$7.00 per hundred. W. S. Adams, Lisbon, N. Dak.

S. C. Brown Leghorns. Won all prizes but one second at Ransom County Poultry Show. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15. J. G. Crites, Lisbon, N. Dak.

S. C. White Leghorns. Johnston strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. I. E. Arntson, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Barred P. Rocks and R. C. R. I. Reds. Look, Listen, if you want the best. B. Pl. Rocks "Ringlets" Direct Both Matings, Mated by E. B. Thompson. Eggs \$5.00 per 15. Eggs from single mating \$2.00 per 15 or \$6.00 per 100. R. C. R. I. Reds, Kaufmann and Windheim Strain. High scoring birds. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Toulouse geese, best eggs at \$3.00 per 15. Imperial Mammoth White Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. I always sell what I advertise and advertise what I sell. J. P. Grange, Lisbon, N. Dak.

R. C. R. I. Reds. Eggs from utility flock, bred for winter layers \$1.50 per 15. Six choice cockerels for sale at \$1.50 each. O. O. Uhlhorn, Lisbon, N. Dak.

S. C. White Leghorns and Rose Comb Reds. Vigorous range stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. Cockerels and yearling hens after Aug. 1st. S. C. Anconas. The kind that lay and win. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Won 33 ribbons and special cup for best and largest display at Lisbon Show in Jan., 1916. H. H. Hirschy, Lisbon, N. Dak.

S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. Geo. Curtis, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns and White Pekin Ducks. Eggs from Barred Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. White Rocks. O. A. Barton strain, Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Columbian Wyandottes, prize winners at Valley City and Fargo, Eggs \$2.50 per 15. Duck eggs, \$5.00 per 100. Claude E. Taylor, Elliott, N. Dak.

and muscle before we get fat. To start chicks on starchy foods and thus grow fat from the start, will give stock very little better than runts. In these starchy foods there is so little of the material for growing the bone and muscle and so much for making fat, that the youngsters are compelled to carry a weight early in life that they cannot be supported by the muscular strength of the legs. That is the cause of much of the leg weakness found in growing stock, especially when they are confined to limited quarters.

There is no food that will make the growth and meet all requirements at the same time, as will rations that have a variety in them and are properly balanced.

A fowl is a machine of delicate and intricate construction, the object of its life being to grind up, digest and assimilate food to repair waste tissue, and reproduce its species. To reproduce its kind it lays eggs, but this it cannot do unless the body is in good condition (well nourished) and there is store of strength to draw upon for egg-production. If the bodily functions are hampered and clogged by masses of poor food, or food of a bad quality, (such as musty or sour grain) it stands to reason that (outside of the fact of grain not being strengthening) there is this poor material to be worked over and cleared out of the body before there is room for another supply. If there is little or no nourishing material in the food not only is the body not strengthened by it, but it is actually weakened by the amount

of strength necessarily taken to work over and pass out this poor material; in other words, instead of finding the strength her system craves biddy actually has to draw upon the surplus stored up in her system to work over (and get rid of) the poor stuff.

Imagine them, in what condition a fowl finds itself, when she has been fed week after week upon this "cheap" food, finding but little nourishment in it as she works it over in her gizzard, and having to make constant drafts upon muscle and tissue for the strength requisite to the grinding and digesting of the stuff.

Mr. Hunter says there are thousands and thousands of farmers grumbling because their fowls do not lay eggs when the eggs would bring good prices (in December, January and February), when it is not the fowls' fault at all, but the fault of the cruel pennywise and pound-foolish owners, "who to save a dollar or two in the grain account buy cheap, damaged food for the fowls, and then expect them to make eggs.

There is a fire in an elevator and some thousands of bushels of grain saved in a more or less damaged condition, some kernels burned, all thoroughly wet and soured. It is put on the market as poultry food. A boat loaded with grain comes into a collision and goes down, possibly in the filthy water of New York Harbor or some other equally savory place. It is hoisted up and the filthy stuff placed on the market for poultry food. A field of grain is cut and threshed too early, so that the grain heats and

moulds; or perhaps a long rainstorm soaks it and causes it to sprout. This, too, is placed on the market for poultry food; or there is a lot of "pinched" grain, the kernels a third grown, and then shrunken out of all semblance of the grain it should be. On the market it goes for poultry food.

In conclusion, we might add that when once the pullets are placed in the regular quarters, they should not be changed to any other location, as nothing will give them a set-back in laying as much as change of quarters. Unless the pullets are contented, "feel at home," and are kept tame—not frightened—they will be very slow at beginning to lay, and very irregular when they do start.

If you desire to raise all your chicks, place finely-broken charcoal in their feed every day.

Both

Machines \$

Freight Only 10

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Think of it! These two UNBEATABLE Wisconsin Machines—Winners in five great National Hatching Contests, both for only \$10. Freight paid east of Rockies. Guaranteed 10 years and sold on 30 Days' Trial—



130 Eggs
130 Chicks

30 Days Free Trial

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IF NOT SATISFIED

Wisconsins are made of genuine California Redwood. Incubators have double walls, double glass doors, copper tanks, self-regulating. Shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamp, etc., ready to run. Biggest incubator bargain of the year. Send for our new 1916 catalog fully describing this outfit. A postal brings it by return mail. 180-Egg Incubator and Brooder, both only \$12.

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Box 42 Racine, Wis.

School and Home



Miss Ura Leader,
Ruraldale, N. D.
Dear Miss Leader:

This month I am to write you concerning some important topics. In many ways you will find this work easier for public schools than that for last month. The animals are smaller and easier to handle, and good specimens are much more common.

Swine and poultry are found on every farm. A few sheep might well be kept on most North Dakota farms. There is no great expense connected with the production of these animals. It is easy to multiply the number on the farm. Such animals fit in nicely with the type of farming followed in the state.

Many of the different breeds will no doubt have representatives in your neighborhood. Specimens should be easily obtained for study. The breeders generally are glad to show their animals, and should be induced to help in the discussion concerning the good points and the bad points of each individual.

You will see by the course of study that there are three classes of sheep; the fine woolled, the medium woolled and the coarse woolled. Each class has advantages for some particular purposes. The fine woolled and medium woolled classes are best for this state.

The fleece must be fairly "tight" in order to protect the animal from the storms of winter and the dust storms in summer. Sheep retain their productiveness but a few years, and for that reason most farmers prefer animals which produce good carcasses. Cross-breeding is quite common.

Those points mentioned in former letters need emphasis here. Utility is the final consideration. This being the case you should be prepared to answer such questions as the following.

Which breeds of sheep have the best mutton forms? Which produce the most wool? What kind of wool sells for the highest price? What use is made of the different kinds of wool? Do the different kinds of wool vary much in fineness? Many other questions may arise and one should be familiar with the industries

which sheep growing supports, as well as with the breeds of sheep.

In taking up the breeds of swine you will find that different breeds have been developed for different purposes. The bacon type are long animals with deep bodies. The Yorkshire is the best representative of this type commonly found in North Dakota. The lard hogs have been developed for those sections of the country where corn is the principal feed.

The bacon hog is well suited to the conditions found in this state, and to the feeds produced here. Many people have an idea that the bacon hogs cannot be so economically produced as can the lard hog. However experiments conducted by many of the stations prove that the bacon hog will use feed as economically as the fat hog.

Grains grown in North Dakota are very high in protein. Feeds high in protein are especially well suited for the production of bacon. Bacon is one of the highest priced cuts produced by hogs. It would be well to emphasize the importance of the breeds of hogs belonging to this class.

There have been several bulletins published by this station on different topics of poultry production. These bulletins will be sent free on request.

It seems unnecessary for me to write you concerning poultry production.

I wish to call your attention, however, to the fact that here we have another example of different breeds developed for specialized purposes. Poultry illustrates the wonderful possibilities of developing new breeds. All the different breeds of chickens have been developed from three original sources. A visit to a few farms near your school will give convincing evidence of the diversity of forms now in existence. Poultry also furnishes good evidence of future possibilities in the improvement of stock.

I believe that in the work with home and school gardens that it will be best to confine yourself quite largely to a small garden planted on the school grounds. Small plots of different varieties of vegetables might well be grown. This would give actual experience in the work and would furnish excellent material for use in the class room.

The material thus produced might be used for your nature study classes as well as for your classes in agriculture. I believe that every school should have not only garden but also small plots of some of the hardier and earlier flowers and small shrubs. Work in the school garden is an excellent diversion. It can be made instructive and recreative at the same time.

I think it is impossible to over-emphasize the fact that in your work you should deal as largely as possible with the objects of study. You

HERE'S a work shoe that gives lasting wear under the severest conditions. Uppers are of Resisto Veal, the special leather that resists the alkali of the soil and ammonia of the barn yard.

DOUBLE STITCHED heavy oak tanned soles—solid counters—double leather toes. Always comfortable, always easy on the feet. See that your next shoes are Mayer Honorbilt Shoes.

WARNING—Always look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women, children; Dry-Sox wet weather shoes; Honorbilt Cushion Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.



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WORK SHOES**



should get away from book work in teaching agriculture and nature study. You should use the objective and not the subjective method of teaching.

It is well to use the text book for a guide, but it should be used for this purpose only. By all means use illustrations from your own observation. Show the pupils the things being studied and let them use their own imagination. If you have to confine your work to a text book little good will be derived from the teaching of agriculture.

If you do not have a school garden you should certainly start one this spring. It can be made the very foundation of all your work with crops, soils and nature study.

Very truly yours,

O. O. CHURCHILL.

CONSISTENCY

"A woman's place is home," she said
"This voting will not do!"
And then she went abroad, we read,
And stayed a year or two.

"No woman wants to vote!" she cried;
But, somewhat later on,
She had a fit and almost died,
Because the wrong man won.

"My housework must come first,"
said she.

"Why leave it for the polls?"
Then she went out and stayed to tea,
And left the kids, poor souls!

"Hub represents me with his vote,"
Said she. "That should suffice."
But what she said I will not quote—
When "hubby" voted twice.
—Lurana Sheldon, in "Judge"

FLOWER GARDENS

The ideal location for a flower garden on the farm is along the edge of a shrub border, against a hedge or along a piece of woods. Flower beds or gardens should never be placed conspicuously in the center of the lawn. They will fit in quite nicely when placed along the edge of the lawn or to the rear of the house. Often a small corner of the vegetable garden can be used to excellent advantage. If proper care is used in the selection of the different kinds of flowers—a succession of bloom can be secured from April to October, and in a flower garden that the housewife can conveniently take care of.

Such a succession of bloom can be secured by using bulbs planted in the fall or the early spring. These can be followed by some of the hardy perennials as in peonies and phlox, or bed-

ding plants such as geraniums that were grown in the house over winter. Next after these would come some of our annual flowers, either started from seed sown in-doors or from seed sown directly in the garden. To this group of plants belong asters, pinks, balsam, marigold, verbenas, candytuft and poppies—all of which will bloom profusely toward this end of the summer, from seed sown at this time of the year. This large group of annual plants gives the greatest amount of bloom during the late summer and early fall. For fall use the marigold and zinnias are especially desirable, as they are more hardy to cold than the other annuals. Hardy chrysanthemums that can be planted at this time of the year will bloom very nicely

during late September and most of October.

The size of the garden and the plan will depend upon personal preferences. For convenience in caring for the garden it is best to have all flowers of about the same season together. A flower garden about 6 or 8 feet wide and around 40 feet long, if well planned, can be made to include a reasonable amount of all of the flowers mentioned as well as many others, and will provide an abundant supply of flowers for the entire summer. A garden of this size might be cut up into several beds with sod walks between the beds. These beds can be laid out in straight geometric lines or in curved lines, but it is always best to avoid fantastic shapes. The flow-

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er garden laid out along natural lines will prove the most satisfactory in all ways.

THE HAPPY FARMER

The farmer is a happy man,
His life is free from care;
With naught to make his spirit sad
Or want to make him swear.
All day among the cockleburrs
He gayly grubs and hoes,
And money never troubles him
Unless 'tis what he owes.

How sweet at early dawn of day
To rise before the sun
And hustle briskly round the barn
Till all the chores are done;
To feed the cows and milk them too
In brightly shining pails
While they tread upon your corns
And thump you with their tails.

How sweet to hie into the fields
From breakfast smoking hot,
And chase a plow all day around
A forty-acre lot.
And when it strikes against a stone,
Drawn by horses stout,
How sweet to have the handles prance
And punch your daylight out.

How sweet to lie at noon in ease
Beneath some spreading tree
And hold a secret session
With an ardent bumble bee.
And when your rheumatism makes
Your legs refuse to go,
How sweet to lie upon your back
And watch your mortgage grow.

And when your busy cares of day
Have faded with the light,
How sweet to lie in peaceful sleep
Thruout the starry night,
To hear the partner of your cares,
At first faint tinge of dawn,
Shout: "Come, old granger, hump
yourself,
The cows are in the corn."
—Henry Marion Stanley, (Age 17) in
Collier's.

FEDERATION IN CAVALIER COUNTY

The Northwestern Federation of Farmers' Clubs met at Yeoman Hall at Daniels on Saturday and in spite of the blustery weather the attendance was good.

The postponed election was first taken up and the following officers were chosen: President, Fred Bronsky, Vice-President, Magnus Snowfield; Secretary, H. C. Otteson; Treasurer, John David. The organization decided to hold another meeting on March 25th. The following resolution was presented and adopted:

Whereas, we have in North Dakota one of the most efficient agricultural colleges and the college has been largely built up by its president, Dr. Worst.

Be it resolved that we commend the good work of Dr. Worst and if the board of regents is to succeed in removing him from the college, we hereby indorse him for governor of North Dakota.

The following program was rendered: Talks by Fred Bronsky, O. R. Daniels, Chas. Rodgers, and H. C. Otteson; Songs by Fredda Snowfield and Daniels Glee Club; music by Emerson Ager, Mrs. Arnold and Alphonso Hauggie.

Dinner and supper was served by committee.

The Farmers' Club of Calvin met at its bi-monthly meetings on Saturday and after a short business session had a program consisting of the following: song by Miss Montheist; reading by Miss Olivar and John Crunny; music by Mrs. Palmer and Miss Quigley; the long looked for debate was staged on the resolution laid over from last meeting, namely, moved and seconded that a resolution be passed that we are opposed to the administration preparedness policy.

A. L. Vickstrom, H. C. Otteson and Mr. Tremstad argued for the affirmative and F. F. Russ, Chas. Rodgers and C. C. Crawford the negative. After all had been heard a standing vote was taken and the club decided by a large majority for the affirmative

or against the war preparedness program.

A number of new members was tak-

A Pioneer Firm Under A New Name

The Imperial Tea & Coffee Company, Fargo, N. Dak., continues the Grocery business of the Farmers Supply House which was established fifteen years ago. Many of the North Dakota Farmer readers are familiar with this Pure Food Grocery firm, have appreciated dealing with them and are continuing to send to the new firm for their supplies.

Some of the advantages you gain by sending to them for your Groceries are: you are keeping your money in the home state and you are helping to build up a home institution. You get a better quality of Groceries and at the right price. You get your order in a much less time and with less freight charges than if you sent to farther eastern points. No long delays in getting the order to you. They make a specialty of rush shipments which takes all worry and waiting out of your hands. Before placing your spring order for Groceries write to them for their latest price list, which will be mailed to you without any cost. It will save you money. Write today for Price List No. 72G.

Imperial Tea & Coffee Company

Desk F Box 57 : : Fargo, N. Dak.

Land That Pays the Owner a Profit.

The Mohall Security Bank sent me the following returns of last year's crop of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-160-84 being Clay Township, Renville Co., North Dakota, rented to Edward Fitzgerald, on my one-third share, he furnishing seed, viz:

Wheat.....	1423 bu.
Oats.....	623 bu.
Barley.....	401 bu.
Total.....	2447 bu.

Besides the quarter the above grain was raised on, I offer for sale S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1 in same township. Also E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 27 162-83, being in Hoffman Township, Bottineau Co., and about twelve miles from the farm located in Sec. 1, Clay Township, all tributary to Mohall, the county seat of Renville County.

From the top of one of the elevators at Truro, N. D., being half mile from the quarter I offer for sale in Sec. 1, Clay Township, you can see and count 27 substantially erected grain elevators. I mention this to show that this is a very productive section of country.

The above mentioned descriptions contains one section of land which I offer for sale at \$20,000, on terms. Any parties interested may address

M. O. HALL, 3320-30th St., San Diego, California.

WHEAT STUDIES

In these eight years 100 pounds of North Dakota Wheat furnished 68.82 pounds straight flour with loss in milling 2.24 per cent, average loss in screenings 3.99 per cent, and the average per cent of bran for all the wheats was 12.71, while that of shorts was 15.15 per cent. Velvet Chaff

The Best of the hardy varieties, bargain prices. Kellogg's Hardy Northern grown fruit plants are well grown and productive. None better. Also

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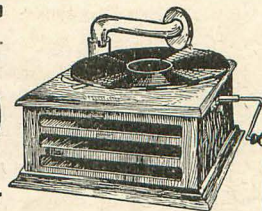
North Dakota wheat is shown to be rich in protein as the average for all varieties was 14.60 per cent; while that for Durum 15.33 per cent; and Fife and Bluestem 14.52 per cent. With average protein in the wheat 14.60 per cent the protein in straight flour was 13.70 per cent. Much other valuable information or data can be gathered from this bulletin for those who are interested in the question of North Dakota Wheat and the milling products from the same. There is shown what would be the cost and receipts to the mill for 1000 bushels of each of the several grades of wheat, as follows:

It will be observed that the amount of gain increased with the decrease in grade and the gain for the cheapest wheat was more than twice that for No. 1 Northern. If we express our results again, in per cent, of gains for the conversion of 1000 bushels of wheat of each grade into flour and selling the same at wholesale prices, we shall have:

If there is money in grinding No. 1 Northern with a gain of 24.82 per cent for the milling and business transaction, there certainly ought to be more profit for Rejected which shows a gain of 47.12 per cent. As a matter of fact of course these wheats are never ground separately but blended together, and in so far as the mill is able to blend in the No. 4 and Rejected its profits are materially increased thereby.

Cover your silver with buttermilk or sour milk. Let stand two hours, and every trace of tarnish will be removed.

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Seasonable Receipts

Mrs. Sadie Baird, Editor

Cocoanut Blanc Mange

Put two cupfuls of milk and the rind from one lemon into a saucepan, bring slowly to boiling point. Strain to another saucepan, add one and one-half ounces of cornstarch mixed smooth with one-half cup of milk. Stir together till boiling, then add four tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cool slightly, add one teaspoonful of vanilla and pour into wet molds. Turn out when cold and sprinkle over with cocoanut. Decorate top with jelly.

Whipped Cream with Egg

When whipping cream, add the white of one egg to each cupful of cream. It will be firmer in consistency, and double in quantity. Whip the egg and cream separately, and then the two together.

POP CORN BALLS

Pop the corn, remove all hard kernels; salt and butter; then put in a large pan. For thirty balls take two cupfuls of sugar and two cupfuls of molasses, and boil until it becomes brittle when dropped into water; then pour in a thin stream over the corn, stirring the corn constantly. Use as little as possible of the syrup to hold the corn together. Work into balls with the hands.

French Fried Potatoes

Wash, pare, and cut into eighths lengthwise. Soak in cold water one hour; drain, and dry between towels. Fry in deep fat, which must not be too hot. Drain on brown paper and sprinkle with salt.

Potatoes cut in long, narrow strips and prepared by the above recipe are called Julienne or shoestring potatoes.

Hashed Brown Potatoes

Cut cold boiled potatoes into small pieces (2 cupfuls), season with salt and pepper, cook 3 minutes in one-third cup bacon drippings, stirring constantly. Let stand a few seconds to brown underneath; fold like an omelet, and serve on a hot platter.

Corn Fritters

Mix together one can of corn, one-half cup of flour, one-fourth cup sweet milk, two eggs, one teaspoon baking powder, one tablespoon melted butter and salt and pepper to taste. Shape in cakes and fry in hot lard.

CRANBERRY PIE

One large cup of cranberries cut in halves, one large cup sugar, one tablespoon flour, one-half cupful water, stir and put in two crusts; bake in moderate oven one hour.

PUMPKIN PIE

One quart of pumpkin after stewed and put thru colander, one quart scalded milk, two eggs, one cup sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, cinnamon and ginger to taste.

CHICKEN PIE

Pick the chicken from the bones and cut into small pieces. Make a sauce by using half chicken broth and half sweet milk thickened with flour. Make a crust same as for shortcake, line the baking dish with the crust, fill with paper, lay the upper crust on and back; when done, remove the top crust and take out the paper. Fill the crust with hot chicken and sauce, replace the top crust, and serve.

APPLE PIE

Peel, slice and chop, not fine, one quart of tart apples, line a deep pie pan with pie pastry, add to the apples half cup of butter or less, the same of sugar, a sprinkle of ground cinnamon or spice as preferred. Cover with a top crust, and bake in a moderately hot oven until apples are tender. Serve warm.

A dash of lemon juice added to the water in which rice is boiled will keep

the grains separate and will whiten the cereal.

A bicycle pump can be used to blow out the little particles of dust and dirt which are bound to collect in the sewing machine.

Mix the juice of a lemon with the whites of two eggs, beaten lightly, until the albumen is well cut, but do not beat to a froth. Add one-half cup of water and strain thru a sieve. Serve in a glass with small lumps of ice. In this way a patient, who might otherwise have been nauseated with the mention of nourishment in any form, can be given from two to six egg-whites in a day without his knowledge.



**"Gee——
they're good!"**

A boy in school defined wholesome food as—"stuff you kin eat's long 's you kin hol' some."

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are wholesome as well as delicious. Give growing children plenty to eat. WAMPUM brand won't hurt them. Sanitary, enamel-lined packages make contents SAFE. Highest EXTRA-standard quality; reasonable price.



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Attention! Mr. Farmer:

Are you interested in sending farmers to represent you in Political matters? If you are not you should be. When the bankers, lawyers, doctors or business men want any one to represent their line of business they organize and send men of their own vocation, men who know just what their particular calling or profession needs. These men have made a success of doing this very thing and you should do as they have done. If you think this is the right doctrine, go to the polls on March 21st and vote for the following men. They stand on this platform and if you elect them they will do everything in their power to see that the following is inserted in the Democratic National Platform. Ten of the eleven men

listed below are actual farmers. It is your first chance to vote for men for these positions who are actual farmers.

You must ask for a Democratic ballot. You will find their names on it. Cut out the list and take it to the polls with you. Ask your neighbor to vote for these men. They are real men, men who earn their living by the sweat of their brow.

PLATFORM

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting of Progressive Democrats Organized at the Tri-State Grain Growers' Convention Held at Fargo, Jan. 19-20, 1916.

We are in favor of legislation by the Congress of the United States that will protect the producer of agricultural products against the evils that now surround and dominate the grading and marketing of the products of the farms and ranges of the country.

We therefore demand that Congress accord to the farmers and producers the same privilege, aid and protection that is now accorded to the financier and banker, under the provision of the regional reserve banking laws.

The government has wisely assumed the burden of lending its aid and credit to the financier. We demand that laws be enacted that will give financial aid and backing to the farmer in the marketing of his grain, to the end that he be emancipated from the clutches of the professional gamblers who have organized and control gigantic combinations commonly known as Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and various other high-sounding names.

We therefore demand that the credit of the United States government be used to enable the producers of non-perishable farm produce to obtain warehouse, shipping and marketing facilities for storing, grading and marketing their produce. Let there be issued four per cent (4 per cent) bonds guaranteed by the government and secured by a first lien upon the warehouses so acquired. Let these bonds be available to any association of producers that shall comply with regulations similar in principle to the regulations governing the control of the regional reserve bank, but applicable to the marketing and storage of farm products. That Congress establish a national commission whose duty it shall be to formulate standards of grades, weights and measures and that legal tender government notes be authorized and loaned direct to the producer upon the security of stored non-perishable farm products.

We stand ready to secure our loans upon the most stable and liquid form of

security, to-wit: The necessities of life, against the commercial paper offered by the banks.

We demand that the limit placed upon the postal savings depositor be removed and that the Postmaster General be authorized to invest the postal savings funds in the bonds provided to finance this national warehouse commission, and also in first mortgage farm loans.

That we call upon all farmers' organizations to bring the influence of their organizations to bear upon all political parties and that they pledge all candidates for the Senate and Congress to the enactment of such laws as will be most speedy in procuring the enactment of laws that will put an end to the vicious evil system that now controls the markets of farm produce.

Further, that we believe that the government of the United States should own and operate merchant vessels to carry the produce of the industries of the United States to all the ports of the world in times of peace, which ships in time of war should be converted into auxiliary cruisers and armed for the protection of our country. We believe that the first requisite of preparedness is to thoroly equip the industries and the carrying trade of the nation. Let our forts be converted into industrial military academies devoted to the industrial development and training of our young men, under military discipline and training. Let the government thru these academies manufacture all munitions and ships of war.

We believe that Congress should levy an export duty on all munitions of war in order to make up the deficiency in the national revenues. That the income tax be levied so as to fall heavier on the swollen incomes and that a graduated inheritance tax be levied on all inheritances of five thousand dollars or more.

We believe that the government should own and operate the railroads, telegraph and telephone systems of the country.

LIST OF CANDIDATES

Wm. Olson

National Committeeman

Delegates to National Conventions

L. L. Stair

P. A. Suhumskie

J. C. Leum

Karl Bichler

F. O. Hellstrom

Jakob Brandvig

J. B. Hagelberger

Tim O'Connor

J. E. Brady

J. S. Gogin

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E. H. DYER, Sec.